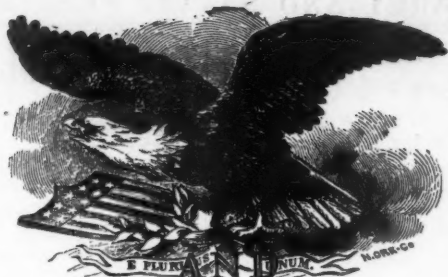


ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XIII.—NUMBER 28.
WHOLE NUMBER 652

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876.

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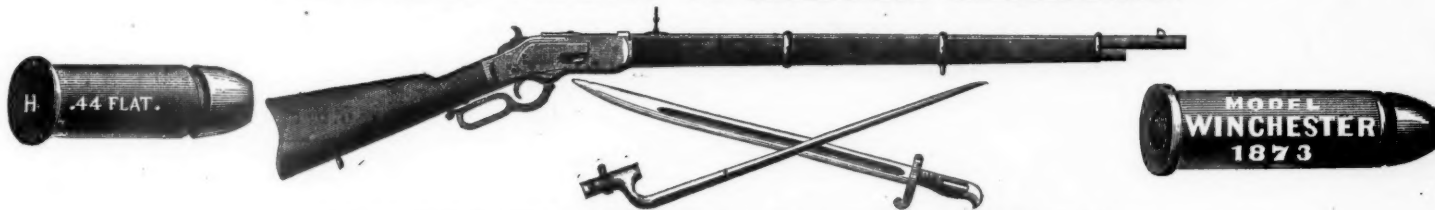


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NAME.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton/Ge.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.	NAME.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton/Ge.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.
AJAX, s.	4th	2	550	Comdr. T. H. Eastman.	N. A. Station, Pensacola.	Omaha, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. Edw. Simpson.	Callao, Peru.
Alaska, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. A. A. Sommes.	European Station, Lisbon.	Onward, s.	4th	3	704	Lt.-Comdr. Edw. S. Keyser.	Storeship, S. P. Sta., Callao, Peru.
Alert, s.	3rd	6	640	Comdr. J. D. Marvin.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.	Ossipee, s.	3rd	2	828	Comdr. S. L. Breese.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Alarm, s.	4th	1	400	Lt.-Comdr. W. B. Hoff.	Torpedo boat, New York.	Passaic, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. Chas. S. Norton.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.
Ashuelot, p.	3rd	6	786	Comdr. Edm. O. Matthews.	Asiatic Station, Nagasaki.	Pawnee, s.	3rd	2	872	Lt. John K. Winn.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Brooklyn, s.	2nd	20	2000	Capt. John H. Upshur.	Key West.	Palos, s.	4th	6	306	Lt.-Comdr. W. R. Bridgman.	Asiatic Sta., Shanghai.
CANONICUS, s.	4th	22	550	Comdr. Chas. A. Babcock.	N. A. Sta., New Orleans.	Pensacola, s.	2nd	22	2000	Capt. Bancroft Gherardi.	Flag-s., N. P. Sta., Acapulco, Mex.
CATSKILL, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. Henry Wilson.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk, Va.	Phlox, s.	4th	2	317	Mate Benj. G. Perry.	Tug, New York.
Congress, s.	2nd	16	3000	Capt. Earl English.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.	Pinta, s.	4th	2	306	Lt.-Comdr. N. Mayo Dyer.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Colorado, s.	1st	46	3052	Capt. Daniel L. Braine.	Shore Sta., New York.	Plymouth, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. Edward Barrett.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.
Constellation, s.	3rd	10	1236	Comdr. Edward Terry.	Spec. Serv., Annapolis, Md.	Potomac, s.	3rd	14	846	Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr.	N. P. Sta., Mare Island, Cal.
Dale, s.	3rd	8	826	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.	Annapolis, Naval Academy.	Powhatan, p.	3rd	14	846	Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr.	N. P. Sta., Mare Island, Cal.
Despatch, s.	4th	4	720	Comdr. Fredk. Rodgers.	Washington.	Relier, s.	4th	2	468	Lt. John F. Merry.	Spec. Serv., Norfolk.
DICTATOR, s.	2nd	2	1750	Comdr. Aaron W. Weaver.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.	Rescue, s.	4th	1	111	Mate Samuel Lomax.	Receiving Ship, Philadelphia.
Fortune, s.	4th	2	306	Boatswain James Heron.	Tug, Pensacola.	Richmond, s.	2nd	14	2000	Capt. Philip C. Johnson.	Receiving Ship, Washington.
Franklin, s.	1st	39	3173	Capt. Saml. R. Franklin.	Flag-s., Eur. Sta., Villefranche.	Rio Bravo, s.	4th	2	62	Mate John Oden'dhal.	Fire Tug, Washington.
Frolic, s.	4th	8	614	Lt. W. C. Gibson.	S. A. Sta., Montevideo.	Rose, s.	4th	2	550	Comdr. Fred. R. Smith.	Flag-s., S. P. Sta., at sea.
Gettysburg, p.	4th	2	518	Lt.-Comdr. F. M. Green.	St. Thomas, Jan. 11.	Satou, s.	4th	2	550	Comdr. Fred. R. Smith.	Spec. Serv., Rio Grande.
Hartford, s.	2nd	18	3000	Capt. Stephen B. Luce.	Flag-s., N. A. Sta., Norfolk.	Saco, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Chas. S. McDougal.	Tug, Pensacola.
Huron, s.	3rd	4	450	Comdr. C. C. Carpenter.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.	Sabine, s.	3rd	22	1475	Comdr. A. R. Yates.	N. A. Sta., Pensacola.
Independence, s.	3rd	22	1891	Capt. Thos. Pattison.	Receiving Ship, Mare Island, Cal.	Santee, s.	3rd	48	1475	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.	Asiatic Sta., Yokohama.
Intrepid, s.	4th	1	330	Comdr. S. L. Huntington.	Baltimore.	Shawmut, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. G. C. Wiltse.	Receiving Ship, Portsmouth, N.H.
Juniata, s.	3rd	8	828	Comdr. S. Dana Greene.	Asiatic Sta. Nagasaki.	Speedwell, s.	4th	16	431	Comdr. Byron Wilson.	Gunnery Ship, Naval Academy.
Kearsarge, s.	3rd	6	695	Comdr. F. V. McNair.	Left Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 21.	St. Louis, s.	3rd	16	766	Comdr. Robt. L. Phythian.	N. A. Sta., Key West.
Lackawanna, s.	10	1036	Comdr. James A. Greer.	Norfolk, Va.	St. Mary, s.	4th	2	547	Comdr. G. W. Hayward.	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa.	
LEHIGH, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. G. A. Stevens.	N. A. Sta., Pensacola.	Supply, s.	4th	2	547	Comdr. G. W. Hayward.	School Ship, New York.
MAHOAC, s.	4th	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. B. F. Day.	N. A. Sta., Pensacola.	Swatara, s.	3rd	8	910	Comdr. A. P. Cooke.	Spec. Duty, Mediterranean.
MANHATTAN, s.	4th	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. B. F. Day.	N. A. Sta., Pensacola.	Tallapoosa, p.	4th	2	650	Lt. D. G. McRitchie.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal.
Marion, s.	3rd	8	910	Comdr. R. F. Bradford.	Norfolk, Va.	Tennessee, s.	2nd	23	2135	Capt. W. W. Low.	Spec. Serv., Philadelphia.
Michigan, p.	3rd	8	450	Comdr. J. H. Gillis.	Spec. Serv., Marquette.	Triana, s.	4th	2	306	Mate Lewis G. Cook.	Asiatic Sta., Nagasaki.
Minnesota, s.	1st	46	3000	Captain A. W. Johnson.	Flag-s., New York.	Tuscarora, s.	3rd	6	736	Comdr. Jos. N. Miller.	Tug, Annapolis, Md.
MONTAUK, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. E. P. McCrea.	Norfolk.	Vandalia, s.	4th	1	365	Comdr. Wm. A. Kirkland.	N. P. Sta., en route to Australia.
Monocacy, p.	3rd	6	747	Comdr. Joseph P. Fyffe.	Asiatic Sta., Tientsin.	Wasp, p.	1st	45	3000	Capt. Ralph Chandler.	N. A. Sta., Boston.
Monongahela, s.	2nd	11	960	Capt. Lewis A. Kimberly.	Key West.	Washash, s.	2nd	15	2000	Comdr. Chas. H. Cushman.	S. A. Sta., Montevideo.
Nantucket, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. E. C. Merriman.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.	Worcester, s.	2nd	2	550	Comdr. Alfred Hopkins.	Receiving-ship, Boston.
New Hampshire, s.	2nd	15	2690		Fitting for Store-s at Port Royal.	Wyandotte, s.	4th	2	410	Comdr. R. S. McCook.	Receiving-ship, Norfolk, Va.
Nina, s.	4th	2	306	Mate J. H. Brown.	Torpedo-boat, Newport, R. I.	Yantic, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. R. S. McCook.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.

* Battery of Howitzers.

Iron-clads in small caps. Wooden sailing vessels in italics.

s indicates a propeller; p a side wheel steamer.

Thirty-first Annual Report OF THE **NEW-YORK** Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE:
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
JANUARY 1, 1876.

Amount of Net Cash Assets,
Jan. 1, 1875.....\$27,145,777 51

Revenue Account.
Premiums and annuities.....\$6,000,002 81
Interest received and accrued.....1,870,638 34—7,939,661 15
\$35,085,438 66

Disbursement Account.
Losses by death.....\$1,534,814 83
Dividends and returned premiums on canceled policies.....2,481,696 96
Life annuities, matured endowments and re-insurances.....182,400 83
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses.....361,918 06
Advertising and physicians' fees.....87,591 26
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, etc.....280,114 03—4,918,535 97
\$30,166,903 69

Assets.
Cash in Trust Company, in bank, and on hand.....\$1,768,291 26
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks (market value \$7,633,244).....7,154,191 05
Real estate.....1,830,340 33
Bonds and mortgages, (secured by real estate valued at more than double the amount loaned, buildings thereon insured for \$15,717,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security).....17,685,597 50
Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Co. on these policies amounts to \$4,020,586).....885,738 62
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1876.....463,269 64
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection, (estimated reserve on these policies, \$320,000, included in liabilities).....105,341 54
Agents' balances.....27,111 49
Accrued interest to Jan. 1, 1876, on investments.....237,130 86—30,166,903 69
Excess of market value of securities over cost.....479,032 95
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1876, \$30,645,955 34

Appropriated as follows:
Adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1876.....\$303,165 00
Reported losses awaiting proof, etc.....144,598 66
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies, participating in insurance at four per cent. Carlsle net premium; non-participating at five per cent. Carlsle net premium.....37,390,396 44
Reserved for contingent liability to Tontine Dividend Fund over and above a four per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class.....308,138 81—28,146,298 91

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS.....\$2,499,656 73

From the undivided surplus of \$2,499,656 73 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary Dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies, proportionate to their contributions to surplus. The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement if the policy-holder so elect.

DURING THE YEAR, 7,029 POLICIES HAVE BEEN ISSUED, INSURING \$21,964,190.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
DAVID DOWS, H. B. CLAFLIN,
ISAAC C. KENDALL, J. F. SEYMOUR,
DANIEL S. MILLER, C. B. BOGERT, M. D.,
JOHN MAIRS, GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
WM. H. APPLETON, HENRY BOWERS,
ROBERT B. COLLINS, SANDFORD COBB,
WILLIAM BARTON, EDWIN MARTIN,
LOOMIS L. WHITE, JOHN M. FURMAN,
WILLIAM H. BEERS.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., Medical
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

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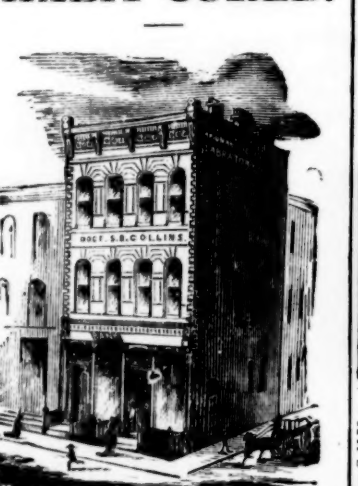
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OF HARTFORD, CONN.

W. A. ARMSTRONG, Manager.

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A Drop of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
Put on the rim of the wad, which is placed on top of the shot, will cause the wad to adhere firmly to the inside of the shell.
It will not become displaced by jarring when carried in your pockets or game bag.
The loading of the shells will not hereafter require any apparatus to crease or ream the shell to secure the top wad from moving, and the shot always being compact between the top wad and the wad over the powder, keeps the cartridge in perfect form to fill the chamber, thus preventing the shot from starting and preventing the gun from bursting or producing a recoil.
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THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, *President and Commander-in-Chief.*

W. W. Belknap, *Secretary of War.*

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Colonel Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge Advocate-General.
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Colonel Rufus Ingalls, A. Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfeely, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Colonel Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.

W. T. Sherman, *General of the Army of the United States.*
St. Louis, Mo. Colonel W. D. Whipple, *Asst. Adjt. General.*

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A. G.
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Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Major E. R. Platt, A. A. G.
District of New Mexico.—Colonel : Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.
First Lieutenant Thomas Blair, 15th Infantry, Act. A. A. G.
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Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A. G.
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Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.
Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

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Capt. Berney B. Keeler, 18th Inf., A. D. C. and Act. A. A. G.
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Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.
Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.
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Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.
Major Henry C. Wood, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.
Major James P. Martin, A. A. G.

G. O. No. 5, WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1876.

The Form, "Statement of Outstanding Debts," numbered 24, will hereafter be adopted as one of the forms of the Quartermaster's Department, and will be supplied on application to the Quartermaster-General. All Post Quartermasters requiring funds for disbursement will prepare and transmit to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department or District, in time to reach that officer by the last of each month, a statement of all liabilities incurred during the month, and for which funds are required; being particular to classify the indebtedness under the proper heads of appropriations, so far as practicable, as required by G. O. No. 68, A. G. O., of 1871. If extra sheets are required, they can be attached at the upper left-hand corner or otherwise.

G. O. No. 9, WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1876.

Par. 6 of G. O. No. 55, of 1875, from this office, is so modified as to permit the sale of calibre .45 ball-cartridges, in limited quantities, to enlisted men for hunting purposes, in cases where neither arms nor ammunition of calibre .50 are on hand in the companies or at the post where the companies may be serving.

G. O. No. 11, WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1876.

Hereafter all issues of ordnance and ordnance stores will be made in the presence and under the supervision of a commissioned officer, that, in case of necessity, he may be able to certify, from personal knowledge, to the absolute correctness of the issues as stated in the invoice, and to the proper packing, sealing, and marking of the boxes—the weight of each box to be plainly marked on the cover. In like manner, and for the same reasons, when stores are received, the packages will be opened and examined in the presence of a commissioned officer. When it is impracticable for a commissioned officer to be present, a responsible person, not employed in receiving and issuing stores, will be designated for the duty. The frequent discrepancies occurring between the numbers or quantities issued and those received, resulting frequently in the loss of valuable property without the possibility of fixing the responsibility on any one, demands the most careful supervision in this regard, and commanding officers will be held responsible for the rigid enforcement of these instructions. Officers of the Army who ship arms of any description to any destination will be held strictly responsible that the arms are so packed that under ordinary handling they cannot break loose from their fastenings in the boxes, and that under no circumstances a loaded arm is packed for transportation. When loaded arms, or arms insecurely packed, are received from any officer, the receiving officer will report

the facts in the case to the Adjutant-General, through the usual channels.

G. O. No. 12, WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1876.

Modifies the standard supply table of horse medicine, as published in G. O. No. 195, May 12, 1864, by adding Veterinary Cosmoline (manufactured by E. F. Houghton and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.), 2½ lbs. for three months for 100 horses, 5 lbs. for 200 or 500, and 10 lbs. for 1,000, for field service, and double the quantity for hospital service.

CIRCULAR, WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1876.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War is published for the information of those concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 1, 1876.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the amount of United States securities held in trust by the Treasurer of the United States to secure public deposits in the First National Bank of Erie, Penn., now stands at \$50,000, an increase of \$20,000. Very respectfully,
B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

G. C.-M. O., W. D., A.-G. O.

G. C.-M. O. No. 13, Washington, Feb. 5, 1876.—Before a General Court-martial at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Jan. 10, and of which First Lieutenant John Harold, Nineteenth Infantry, is president, were tried: Private Richard O'Brien, D, Third Infantry. Charge—"Desertion." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence, "To forfeit all pay and allowances, and to be confined for one year." Private Eugene Stehle, A, Permanent Party, General Recruiting Service U. S. A. Charge—"Desertion." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence, "To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and to be confined at hard labor for two years." Private Hermann Brown, A, Thirteenth Infantry. Charge—"Desertion." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence, "To forfeit all pay and allowances, and to be dishonorably discharged. The court is thus lenient on account of the physical condition of the prisoner." Sergeant Henry T. Early, E, Eleventh Infantry. Charge—"Desertion." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence, "To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and to be confined at hard labor for two years." The proceedings, findings, and sentences of the General Court-martial in the foregoing cases are approved. In the case of Private Stehle, upon the recommendation of the members of the court and the Judge Advocate General in favor of clemency to the prisoner, the sentence is mitigated to "confinement at hard labor and forfeiture of one half his pay for one year; the confinement to be undergone at the station of his company." So much of the sentences in the cases of Privates O'Brien, Canty, Diercks, and Sergeant Early, as relates to confinement at hard labor will be carried into execution at the Leavenworth Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where the prisoners will be sent under proper guard.

G. C.-M. O. No. 14, Washington, Feb. 9, 1876.—Before a General Court-martial at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Jan. 18, and of which First Lieutenant John Harold, Nineteenth Infantry, is president, was tried: Private Henry H. Horne, General Mounted Service, U. S. A. Charge—"Desertion." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence, "To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and confined at hard labor in such military prison as the reviewing authority may direct for the period of two years." The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved. So much of the sentence as relates to confinement at hard labor is remitted, and the prisoner will be dishonorably discharged the service.

G. C.-M. O. No. 15, Washington, Feb. 14, 1876.—In the case of John Mitchell, late private, G, Fifth Cavalry, now confined in the Leavenworth Military Prison, under sentence of a General Court-martial, the unexecuted portion of the sentence is remitted, and the prisoner will be released from confinement and set at liberty.

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following Courts-martial have been ordered:

At Camp Verde, A. T., Jan. 31; for detail see Medical Department, Sixth Cavalry and Eighth Infantry. At Camp Lowell, A. T., Feb. 7; for detail see Sixth Cavalry and Eighth Infantry (S. O. No. 12, D. of Arizona). At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Feb. 14; for detail see Medical Department and Sixteenth Infantry (S. O. No. 27, D. of Gulf). At Omaha Barracks, Neb., Feb. 11; for detail see Pay Department, Third Cavalry and Twenty-third Infantry (S. O. No. 16, D. of Platte).

The Commanding Officer Post of Nashville, Tenn., will send an officer of his command to Huntsville, Ala.; for temporary Court-martial duty (S. O. No. 18, D. of South, Feb. 1).

At Alcatraz Island, Cal., Feb. 2; for detail see Fourth Artillery and Twelfth Infantry (S. O. No. 12, D. of Cal.).

At Fort Saaw, M. T., March 6, for the trial of First Lieutenant George H. Wright, Seventh Infantry; for detail see Second Cavalry and Seventh Infantry (S. O. No. 18, D. of Dakota).

Courts-martial Dissolved.—At Fort Whipple, A. T., and of which Captain E. C. Woodruff, Twelfth Infantry, is president, Jan. 10 (G. O. No. 2, D. of Arizona).

Comments on Courts-martial Proceedings.—A curious case has just occurred in the Department of the South (G. C.-M. O. No. 2, D. of South, Feb. 2), a soldier being tried for insolence and insubordination while on guard duty, and acquitted on the unusual military ground of insanity by G. C.-M. at Atlanta, Ga., and of which Major W. H. Brown, Eighteenth Infantry, is president. In the findings the following sentence occurs: "The court desires to place on record the fact, that its judgment in regard to the sanity of this man, was not arrived at until after all the evidence in the case had been adduced." General McDowell in his review says: In the case of Private Brandle, H, Second Infantry, the evidence which was conclusive to the court as to the unsoundness of the prisoner's mind at the date the offence was alleged to have been committed is quite as conclusive to the Department Commander that such mental condition, and consequent irresponsibility, had existed for a long time previously. Two non-commissioned officers of his company—one of them the first sergeant—and a private of another, who had been on duty, and intimately associated with him for the past two years, testify directly upon this point. It seems incredible, without the grossest neglect of duty on the part of his company commander, that the official determination of that question should have been left to a Court-martial charged with the duty of investigating charges against this unfortunate man. To the end of determining the character and extent of this man's derangement, for the information of the reviewing authority, it would not have been amiss had the court sought the testimony of a medical officer after examination and investigation by him as to such condition.

G. O. No. 3, D. of South, republishes G. O. No. 45, of 1870, which provides that: In forwarding charges Post Commanders will state in their endorsements whether or not, in their judgment, the case is one requiring the action of a Court-martial. To do this intelligently, the Commander should enquire into the merits of each case before submitting the charges.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Jones, A. I.-G., was ordered Feb. 4 to Benicia, Cal., to inspect barracks, and accounts of disbursing officers at post and arsenal (S. O. No. 11, Mil. Div. Pac.).

Colonel Edmund Schriver, I.-G., was Feb. 14 detailed to inspect Quartermaster's stores, in Washington, D. C. (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O.) Colonel James A. Hardie, I.-G., was Feb. 12 detailed to inspect clothing at the Depot of the Q. M. Dept., Philadelphia, Pa., for which Captain John F. Rodgers, Military Storekeeper, is responsible, with a view to its being transferred to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, under act of Congress approved June 18, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Absalom Baird, A. I.-G., was ordered Feb. 14 to Milwaukee, Wis., and Rock Island, Ill., to inspect accounts of disbursing officers (S. O. No. 13, Mil. Div. Mo.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

G. O. No. 3, D. Platte, Feb. 3, gives particular directions for economical estimates for the year in clothing, equipage, and stores, throughout the Department. The transportation used for the baggage of the Eighth Cavalry from Fort Clark to Ringgold Barracks, Texas, will, upon the completion of that duty, be returned to San Antonio, Texas (S. O. No. 23, D. Texas, Feb. 5). A Board of officers, to consist of Capt. H. Schreiner, Ninth Cavalry, and First Lieutenant H. G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry, was ordered at San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 3, as to purchase of coal, in lieu of wood, as fuel, sample furnished by C. W. Maxwell (S. O. No. 20, D. Texas). G. O. No. 1, D. Arizona, gives very particular instructions to post commanders as to making estimates for quartermasters stores, clothing, and equipage required for the year, on a basis of strict economy. The clothing allowance will be governed by G. O., W. D., A.-G. O., No. 81, of 1875; equipage by page 517, Appendix B., Regulations of 1863, and by G. O., W. D., A.-G. O., Nos. 94, 130, and 181, of 1874.

Major C. G. Sawtelle, Q. M., was ordered Feb. 15 to report in person to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O.) A Board of Survey to consist of Major B. C. Card, Q. M., Chief Quartermaster, D. Dakota, Captain Edward W. Smith, Eighteenth Infantry, A. D. C., and First Lieut. E. B. Gibbs, Sixth Infantry, A. D. C., was ordered at Saint Paul, Minn., Feb. 14, to determine the price of transportation for 99,752 pounds of Government stores from Standing Rock to Fort Rice, D. T., by Government teams, in November, 1873, for deduction from the account of the steamer *Josephine*, now awaiting settlement (S. O. No. 18, D. Dakota).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

G. O. No. 4, D. Platte, Feb. 3, gives particular instructions to post commissaries as to subsistence funds,

throughout the Department. G. O. No. 1, D. Cal., Jan. 29, specifies all the reports, returns, etc., to be forwarded to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of California, by each officer on duty in the Subsistence Department, within ten days after the end of each month, and each quarter, in addition to those required by Army Regulations. Capt. Thomas Wilson, C. S., was registered at Headquarters Mil. Div. Pacific, during week ending Feb. 7.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, was Feb. 13 granted Captain Andrew K. Long, C. S., Cheyenne, W. T. (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Steward James Cragg, ordered Feb. 7 to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. Hospital Steward William Hammer, to Vicksburg, Miss., for duty (S. O. No. 23, D. Gulf). A. A. Surgeon Joseph S. Martin was ordered Feb. 8 to Fort Union, N. M., for assignment to duty in Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. No. 24, D. Mo.). A. A. Surgeon C. W. Fitch was detailed Feb. 9 medical officer, for party of Lieutenant Evans, Twelfth Infantry, with recruits and laundresses for posts in D. Columbia (S. O. No. 10, Mil. Div. Pac.). Assistant Surgeon Henry M. Cronkrite is detailed member of G. C.-M. at Camp Verde, A. T., Jan. 31; Assistant Surgeon R. S. Vickery is detailed member of G. C.-M. at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Feb. 14.

A. A. Surgeon J. Fraser Boughter, U. S. Army, died of pulmonary consumption, on the desert between Van Horn's Well and — del Muerto, Texas, on the 16th Jan., 1876, while travelling with a battalion of the Eighth Cavalry, under command of General Thomas C. Devin, with orders to report to the commanding General Department of Texas. His death cuts short a career of usefulness, which had begun with bright auspices for the future, and deprives the Service of a faithful, efficient, and conscientious gentleman, whose professional, social, and other sterling qualities had endeared him to the hearts of all with whom he had served. His remains were taken to Fort Davis, Texas, and interred with military honors. Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of five months, was Feb. 11 granted Assistant Surgeon Albert Hartsuff (S. O. No. 17, D. Platte). Surgeon Charles C. Keeney was Feb. 1 assigned to duty as Medical Director D. California, relieving Surgeon Charles McCormick (G. O. No. 2, D. California). Assistant Surgeon G. S. Rose was registered at Headquarters Mil. Div. Atlantic, for week ending Feb. 15.

Hospital Steward Chas. Harris was Feb. 11 assigned to duty in the office of the Medical Director Dept. of Dakota (S. O. No. 18, D. Dakota).

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Thaddeus H. Stanton is detailed president of G. C.-M. at Omaha Barracks, Neb., Feb. 11. Major James R. Roche was ordered Jan. 27 to pay the troops at Camps Lowell, Grant, and Bowie, A. T., muster of Dec. 31 (S. O. No. 13, D. Arizona). Leave of absence for ten days was Feb. 10 granted Major Wm. Smith, St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. No. 17, D. Dakota).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The commanding officer Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., was ordered Feb. 10 to turn over to Captain John G. Butler, at Sandy Hook, N. J., fifty 15-inch solid shot, needed for experimental purposes.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Colonel John N. Macomb was registered at Headquarters Mil. Div. Atlantic, for week ending Feb. 15.

Chaplains.—The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Post Chaplain William Vaux, Oct. 13, 1875, was Feb. 9 extended four months on Surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O.)

1st Cavalry. Colonel CUIVER GROVER—Headquarters, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; G. San Diego, Cal.; E. L. H. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.

The January rosters of the Departments of the California and the Columbia, give the following as the stations of the officers of this regiment: *Benicia Barracks, Cal.*: Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Elliott, First Lieutenant F. A. Boutelle, R. A.; First Lieutenant Wm. H. Winters, R. Q.-M. and A. C. S. *Fort Walla Walla, W. T.*: Major Elmer Otis, First Lieutenant A. G. Forse (E), Second Lieutenant E. H. Shelton (E), Captain S. G. Whipple (L), First Lieutenant F. K. Upham (L), Second Lieutenant P. S. Bomus (L), Captain J. G. Trimble (H), First Lieutenant W. R. Parnell (H), Second Lieutenant F. K. Ward (H). *Camp Harney, Oregon*: Major J. Green, Captain C. Bendire (K), First Lieutenant G. R. Bacon (K), Second Lieutenant R. P. P. Wainwright (K). *Camp Bidwell, Cal.*: Captain J. McGregor (A), First Lieutenant M. Wesendorff (A), Second Lieutenant F. A. Edwards (A). *Fort Klamath, Oregon*: Captain J. Jackson (B), First Lieutenant J. Q. Adams, A. A. Q.-M. and A. C. S. (B), Second Lieutenant G. S. Hoyle (B). *Camp McDermitt, Nev.*: Captain H. Wagner (C), Second Lieutenant C. C. North (C). *Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.*: Captain E. V. Sumner (D), Second Lieutenant H. E. Tutthly (D), Second Lieutenant J. G. Kyle (G on duty with D). *Fort Lapwai, Ind. T.*: Captain D. Perry (F), First Lieutenant H. N. Moss, A. A. Q.-M. and A. C. S. (F); Second Lieutenant W. H. Miller (F). *San Diego Barracks, Cal.*: Captain R. F. Bernard (G), First Lieutenant F. K. Ward (G). *Camp Halleck, Nev.*: Captain C. C. Carr (I), First Lieutenant E. Hunter, A. A. Q.-M. *Fort Colville, W. T.*: Captain M. Harris (M), First Lieutenant T. Garvey (M), Second Lieutenant G. B. Backus (M). *On Detached Service*: Colonel Cuvier Grover, First Lieutenant E. Hunter, First

Lieutenant C. C. Creason, Second Lieutenant O. L. Hein. *On Recruiting Service*: Captain G. B. Sanford. *Absent on Leave*: First Lieutenant A. O. Brodie.

2nd Cavalry. Colonel I. N. PALMER—Headquarters and B. E. Fort Sanders, W. T.; A. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C. Camp Starbough, W. T.; D. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; E. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.; I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T.

Major James S. Brisbin and Captain George L. Tyler are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Fort Shaw, M. T., March 6, for the trial of First Lieutenant George H. Wright, Seventh Infantry.

3rd Cavalry. Colonel J. J. REYNOLDS—Headquarters, and A. D. E. F. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; B. H. L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. G. I. Sidney Barracks, Neb.; K. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Captain Frederick Van Vliet is detailed a member, and Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, J. A., of G. C.-M., at Omaha Barracks, Neb., Feb. 11. Major A. W. Evans was registered at Headquarters Mil. Div. Pacific, during week ending Feb. 7. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Oscar Elting, Jan. 4, was Feb. 14, extended one month (S. O. No. 13, Mil. Div. of Mo.).

5th Cavalry. Colonel Wm. H. EMORY—Headquarters, and A. B. D. E. Fort Hays, Kas.; C. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; F. Fort Dodge, Kas.; H. Fort Wallace, Kas.; I. Fort Gibson, I. T.; K. Fort Riley, Kas.; L. M. Fort Lyon, C.T.

Second Lieutenant Robert London was detailed Feb. 14 to conduct recruits to the D. of Mo., after which he will join his proper station (S. O. W. D., A. G. O.)

6th Cavalry. Colonel JAMES OAKES—Headquarters and B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; A. D. Camp Apache; C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; E. I. Camp Verde, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; K. Camp McDowell, A. T.

First Lieutenant John B. Kerr is detailed as a member of G. C.-M., convened per S. O. No. 9, c. s., from Department Headquarters. (S. O. No. 10, D. of Ariz.) Captains Ad-a K. Chaffee and Adam Kramer, First Lieutenants Henry M. Kendall and Sebree Smith, are detailed members, and Second Lieutenant William H. Carter, J. A., of G. C.-M. at Camp Verde, A. T., Jan. 31st. Captain Samuel M. Whitside, First Lieutenants Charles G. Gordon, R. Q.-M., and H. F. Winchester, and Second Lieutenant Robert Hanna, are detailed members, and First Lieutenant James H. Sands, Adjutant, J. A., of G. C.-M., at Camp Lowell, A. T., February 7th.

The Arizona Citizen publishes a letter from Camp Apache dated Jan. 29, which says: "On Sunday, the 9th instant, this camp was a scene of the greatest excitement. An Indian named Diablo, late captain of the Apache soldiers stationed at this post, but who had recently been discharged the service, has of late been distilling and selling Tis-win to the Indians. About two o'clock P. M., Stanley, post guide, reported to Major Ogilby that there was a disturbance in the Indian soldiers' camp, situated about half a mile from the post. Company D of the Sixth Cavalry, under command of Major Harper, was immediately ordered under arms. In the meantime Major Ogilby, in company with Lieutenants Craig and Bailey, Eighth Infantry, proceeded to the Indian camp. Upon their arrival Major Ogilby arrested Diablo and turned him over to the other officers, awaiting the arrival of the soldiers. Thereupon the prisoner gave a cry for assistance, when several Indians came to his aid, some assaulting Lieutenant Bailey and inflicting severe wounds, others chasing Major Ogilby and Lieutenant Craig through the camp, with loaded rifles. At this critical moment, Co. D made its appearance, when the Indians opened fire on the soldiers. This was quickly returned, the company at the same time gallantly charging the Indians with cheers. In this charge two of the Indians were killed and several wounded. The Indians retreated into the brush, carrying their wounded with them and closely pursued by the soldiers, who routed and drove them into the mountains, where it was deemed impracticable to follow. On the return of the soldiers the captured camp was turned over to Major Harper, until order was restored, as the trouble was supposed to be at an end. But it was not yet over. The Indians after being driven to the mountains, had circled around and collected at the quarry, about two hundred yards from the post, and from this point they now opened fire on the company and laundress quarters. Major Harper, swinging his skirmish line around, attacked the Indians on the flank, and detachments of A, Sixth Cavalry, and E and K of the Eighth Infantry, under command of Lieutenant Bailey, advanced, and the Indians were again driven to the mountains. It being now dark the troops were recalled. The greatest credit is due to Major Harper and his company for the coolness and bravery exhibited on the occasion. Yesterday, the 10th, three of Diablo's Indians came in and surrendered, and are now confined and heavily ironed." A despatch from Major Harper confirms this report.

7th Cavalry. Colonel S. D. STURGIS—Headquarters, and A. C. D. F. I. Fort Lincoln, D. T.; B. G. Shreveport, La.; E. L. Fort Totten, D. T.; H. M. Fort Rice, D. T.; K. McComb City, Miss.

General Custer's leave of absence has been cut short by orders to return to his station at Fort Abraham Lincoln. On his way thither from New York he was "interviewed" in Chicago by a reporter, who informed him that there is a "general apprehension and alarm among the settlers, and they are flocking to the forts" in anticipation of an Indian outbreak.

9th Cavalry. Colonel EDWARD HATCH—Headquarters, and L. I. Ft. Union, N. M.; A. D. Fort Clark, Tex.; F. Santa Fe, N. M.; E. Fort Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; H. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; K. Fort Duncan, Tex.; M. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort McIntosh, N. M.

Colonel Edward Hatch assumes command Feb. 6 of the District of New Mexico by G. O. No. 2, D. of N. M.

10th Cavalry. Colonel BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON—Headquarters and A. D. F. G. I. Fort Concho, Tex.; B. E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. K. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Texas.

Chaplain Elijah Guion was registered at Headquarters Mil. Div. Pacific, during week ending Feb. 7.

1st Artillery. Colonel ISRAEL VOGDES—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D. Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; I. Fort Independence, Mass.

The January roster of the Military Division of the Atlantic, gives the following as the present stations of the officers of the First Artillery: *Fort Adams, R. I.*: Colonel Israel Vogdes, First Lieutenant E. H. Totten, Adj.; First Lieutenant J. W. Dillenback, R. Q.-M.; Captain Royal T. Frank (B), First Lieutenant Daniel D. Wheeler (B), Second Lieutenant Charles H. Clark (B), Captain Francis E. Taylor (E), Second Lieutenant Elbert Wheeler (E), Captain C. P. Eakin (F), First Lieutenant J. W. McMurray (F), First Lieutenant W. P. Van Ness (F), Captain R. H. Jackson (K), First Lieutenants J. L. Sherman, Robert H. Patterson (K), Second Lieutenants John Pope, Jr., Arthur Murray (K). *Fort Trumbull, Conn.*: Major J. M. Brannon, Captain Tully McCrea (C), First Lieutenant Allyn Capron (C), First Lieutenant H. W. Hubbell, Jr. (C), Captain L. L. Langdon (M), First Lieutenant J. M. Ingalls (M), First Lieutenant G. P. Cotton (M), Second Lieutenant J. S. Oyster (M). *Fort Preble, Me.*: Major John Hamilton, Captain W. L. Harkin (H), First Lieutenant Clermont L. Best, Jr., A. A. Q.-M. and A. C. S. (H); Second Lieutenant J. T. Honeycutt (H). *Fort Warren, Mass.*: First Lieutenant L. A. Chamberlain, A. A. Q.-M. and A. C. S. (A); Second Lieutenant Eugene Wells (A), First Lieutenant R. G. Shaw (E attached to I), Captain W. M. Graham (I), Second Lieutenant John P. Wisser (I). *West Point, N. Y.*, on detached service at the Academy: First Lieutenant John M. K. Davis (A), First Lieutenant T. H. Barber (B), Second Lieutenant H. L. Harris (L). *Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.*: Captain H. W. Closson (D), First Lieutenant J. C. White (D), First Lieutenant Alonzo C. Milimore, A. A. Q.-M. and A. C. S. (D); Second Lieutenant Tasker H. Bliss, (D). *Fort Monroe, Va.*: Captain S. S. Elder (G), First Lieutenants E. Van A. Andruss, F. C. Nichols (G), Second Lieutenants Henry M. Andrews, Frank S. Rice (G). *Fort Independence, Mass.*: Captain A. M. Randol (I), First Lieutenants E. R. Russell, A. A. Q.-M. and A. C. S. (L); Abner H. Merrill (L). *Absent*: Lieutenant-Colonel Emory Upton, in Europe; Major Clermont L. Best, on sick leave; Captain Jos. P. Sanger (A), special duty under orders W. D.; First Lieutenant Isaac T. Webster (E), Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.; First Lieutenant E. D. Wheeler (H), Inspector Gen. Office, W. D.; Thos. Ward (I), Union Univ., Schenectady, N. Y.; First Lieutenant W. F. Reynolds, Jr., on leave to July 24, 1876.

Captain Tully McCrea was Feb. 14 detailed to inspect ordnance stores at Fort Trumbull, Conn. (S. O. No. 27, Mil. Div. Atlantic). Captain Royal T. Frank and Captain L. L. Langdon were registered at Headquarters Mil. Div. Atlantic, for week ending Feb. 15.

2nd Artillery. Colonel WILLIAM F. BARRY—Headquarters, A. C. H. Fort McHenry, Md.; B. Fort Fort, Md.; D. E. Raleigh, N. C.; F. Morgantown, N. C.; G. Charleston, S. C.; I. L. Fort Macon, N. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. French was registered at Headquarters Mil. Div. Atlantic, for week ending Feb. 15.

3rd Artillery. Colonel GEORGE W. GETTY—Headquarters and C. E. G. I. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; D. H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; L. M. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Captain John G. Turnbull was Feb. 10 detailed as a Board of Survey (S. O. No. 25, Mil. Div. Atlantic). Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Ayres was registered at Headquarters Mil. Div. Atlantic, for week ending Feb. 15.

4th Artillery. Colonel HORACE BROOKS—Headquarters, A. B. Presidio, Cal.; C. D. K. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Fort Stevens, Or.; F. I. Sitka, Alaska; G. Point San Jose, Cal.; H. Fort Cauby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; M. Camp McDermitt, Nev. (Detachment M, Sitka.)

At a meeting of the members of Company F, Fourth Artillery, held at Sitka, Alaska, January 19, 1876, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of Company F, Fourth Artillery, do hereby extend our warmest thanks to Mr. William Libbey, of New York City, for his kindness in presenting to the Company an "Army Post Library," containing eighty-seven volumes of books.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. William Libbey, No. 272 Broadway, New York City, and to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication.

B. A. JOHNSON, 1st Sergeant, Co. F, 4th Artillery, President.

W. J. MCGLENSKY, Corporal, Co. F, 4th Artillery, Secretary.

Captains John Mendenhall, Harry C. Cushing; First Lieutenants William F. Stewart, E. S. Chapin; Second Lieutenants Myron W. Howe, James M. Jones, are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Alcatraz Island, Cal., Feb. 3. First Lieutenant John P. Story was Jan. 29 relieved from duty at San Diego Barracks, Cal., and ordered to his company at the Presidio (S. O. No. 12, D. of Cal.)

1st Infantry. Colonel THOMAS G. PITCHER—Headquarters and C. G. I. K. D. Fort Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule, Ay.; B. E. F. H. Fort Sully, D. T.

The Washington Capital says: "Among the distinguished officers now visiting in the city is Colonel Robert E. Johnson, who has been scouting round the Black Hills all summer. Col. Johnson brought the first company of loyal volunteers out of Virginia, and was, by special act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, received into the Eighty-eighth regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry. He is at present suffering from affection of the heart, but being under such excellent care there are great hopes entertained by his many friends for his speedy recovery."

3rd Infantry. Colonel DE L. FLOYD-JONES—Headquarters and A. B. F. G. Jackson Barracks, La.; C. Natchitoches, D. St. Martinsville, La.; H. I. Pineville, La.; K. Shreveport, La.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, was Feb. 8 granted Captain George E. Head, Jackson Barracks, La. (S. O. No. 27, D. of Gulf).

4th Infantry, Colonel FRANKLIN F. FLINT.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. D. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; B. C. Brown, W. T.; C. F. I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; G. Fort Sanders, W. T.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of seven months, was Feb. 11 granted Second Lieutenant Lewis Merriam (S. O. No. 17, D. of Platte).

First Lieutenant Joseph Keefe was Feb. 9 relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, and ordered to his station (S. O. W. D., A. G. O.).

6th Infantry, Colonel WILLIAM B. HAZEN.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock, Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

First Lieutenant R. H. Day was sent with an insane soldier and attendants Feb. 9 to Washington, D. C., to report his charge to the Government Asylum for the insane (S. O. No. 16, D. of Dakota).

Captain D. H. Murdock will remain in St. Paul, Minn., awaiting recruits for Seventh Infantry at Fort Snelling, to accompany them to Fort Buford, D. T. Leave of absence for one month, is granted First Lieutenant C. G. Penney, R. Q. M., Fort Buford, D. T., with permission to apply at Headquarters Mil. Div. of Mo., for an extension of one month (S. O. No. 15, D. of Dakota).

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant R. T. Jacob, Jr., Fort Buford, D. T., Feb. 2, was Feb. 9 extended three months (S. O. W. D., A. G. O.).

7th Infantry, Colonel JOHN GIBBON.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. K. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

Colonel John Gibbon; Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Gilbert; Captains Charles C. Rawns, D. W. Benham and Richard Combs are detailed members, and Second Lieutenant C. A. Woodruff J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Shaw, M. T., March 6, for the trial of First Lieutenant George H. Wright.

8th Infantry, Colonel AUGUST V. KAUTZ.—Headquarters and F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Cp. Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; D. G. Cp. Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.

First Lieutenants Gordon Winslow and John O'Connell are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Camp Verde, A. T., Jan. 31, and Second Lieutenants Wm. H. McMinn and W. L. Pitcher of that at Camp Lowell, A. T., Feb. 7.

Second Lieutenant N. F. Cunningham was Feb. 9 relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and ordered to join his company in the Department of Arizona, upon the adjournment of the General Court-martial of which he is a member (S. O. W. D., A. G. O.).

9th Infantry, Colonel JOHN H. KING.—Headquarters and C. B. F. G. H. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. D. I. Camp Robinson, Neb.; B. K. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Leave of absence for three months was Feb. 8 granted Second Lieutenant John A. Baldwin (S. O. No. 6, Headquarters of the Army).

11th Infantry, Colonel WILLIAM H. WOOD.—Headquarters and B. E. K. Ft. Richardson, Tex.; A. F. G. Ft. Griffin, Tex.; C. D. I. Ft. Brown, Tex.; H. Ft. Concho, Tex.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General for an extension of five, was Feb. 4 granted Captain Mason Jackson, to take effect when his services, in the judgment of his post commander, can be spared from Fort Richardson, Tex. (S. O. No. 22, D. of Tex.).

Captain G. K. Sanderson was ordered Feb. 3 to report for duty to Major W. R. Price, Eighth Cavalry, and accompany the Battalion of the Eighth Cavalry under his command, to the Department of Tex. (S. O. No. 9, D. of N. M.).

The Washington Capital says: "Major Bartlett is to be married on the 25th of this month at St. Patrick's church, Laramie City, to Miss Marie Armstrong; the Second Cavalry losing thereby one of the most pleasant and charming ladies in the Army. Many will remember how pleasant and agreeable she has always helped to make the genial and hospitable home of her sister, Mrs. Captain Rawolle."

12th Infantry, Colonel ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.—Headquarters and B. F. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Halleck, Nev.

The commanding officers of the Presidio and of Angel Island sent to Fort Vancouver, W. T., in charge of Second Lieutenant Robert K. Evans, by the steamer of Feb. 9, enlisted men and laundresses for companies in the Department of the Columbia (S. O. No. 10, Mil. Div. Pacific).

Captain Edward F. Thompson and Second Lieutenant Robert K. Evans are detailed members, and First Lieutenant G. W. Kingsbury J. A. of G. C.-M. at Alcatraz Island, Cal., Feb. 3.

The following is the result of target practice of D, at Camp Independence, Cal., Feb. 5, at 200 yards: 30 men; 300 shots; 212 hits; 76 per cent. hits; measurement, 4,876 inches; Creedmoor score, 497 out of a possible 1,500; each miss counted 21 inches in string measurement; average for each shot fired, 16½ inches; average Creedmoor score for each man, 16½ out of 50. Best shot, Sergeant Charles Fischer, made 10 hits measuring 97 inches; Creedmoor score, 33. The worst shot only scored 3 Creedmoor. The other men of the company are kept at 100 yards, and will, for the next month, go back to 50 yards, as there is no use wasting the ammunition at even 100 yards range on them.

Second Lieutenant George A. Jaeger, was detailed Feb. 14 to conduct recruits to the Military Division of the Pacific, after which he will join his company (S. O. W. D., A. G. O.).

13th Infantry, Colonel P. R. DE TROBRIAND.—Headquarters and D. F. New Orleans, La.; A. I. Vicksburg, Miss.; B. C. E. Baton Rouge, La.; G. K. Holly Springs, Miss.; H. Fort Gibson, Miss.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of five months was Feb. 8 granted First Lieutenant James Fornance, Baton Rouge Barracks, La. (S. O. No. 27, D. of Gulf).

15th Infantry, Colonel Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. F. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; G. Fort Selden, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

First Lieutenant H. P. Sherman was detailed Feb. 4 on a Board of Survey at Los Lunas, N. M. Afterwards he will proceed to Fort Selden, N. M., and report to the commanding officer of that post for garrison Court-martial duty. Lieutenant Sherman will remain on this duty for ten days, or such portion of that time as may be necessary to complete such cases as the commanding officer of that post may have to refer to the court. Upon the completion of this duty Lieutenant Sherman will join his proper station (S. O. No. 8, D. of N. M.).

In addition to the duties now being performed by him, First Lieutenant S. R. Stafford, R. Q. M., was Feb. 3 assigned to duty as Acting Engineer Officer of the District of New Mexico. Captain Chambers McKibbin will receipt for such articles of engineer property as may be turned over to him (S. O. No. 9, D. of N. M.).

First Lieutenant Thomas Blair was registered at Headquarters Mil. Div. Atlantic, for week ending Feb. 15.

First Lieutenant Thomas Blair, Adjutant, was detailed Feb. 14 to conduct recruits to the Department of the Missouri, after which he will join his proper station (S. O. W. D., A. G. O.).

Second Lieutenant Basil N. Waters was Feb. 9 relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, and ordered to his station.

16th Infantry, Colonel GALUSHA PENNYPACKER.—Headquarters and F. G. Nashville, Tenn.; A. Lebanon, Ky.; B. H. Jackson, Miss.; C. I. Little Rock, Ark.; D. Humboldt, Tenn.; E. Lancaster, Ky.; K. Frankfort, Ky.

Major S. A. Wainwright; Captain Thomas E. Rose; First Lieutenants F. Rosencrantz and T. W. Morrison, and Second Lieutenant T. C. Woodbury are detailed members, and Second Lieutenant Eugene Cushman J. A. of G. C.-M. at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Feb. 8.

Second Lieutenant Isaac O. Shelby was Feb. 9 relieved from duty with his company, and will take station at Vicksburg, Miss., and assume charge of the Chalmette, Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, and Alexandria National Cemeteries, La., in addition to those already under his charge. The officers now in charge of the cemeteries named, will transfer to Lieutenant Shelby all the property, funds, and records in their possession pertaining thereto (S. O. W. D., A. G. O.).

17th Infantry, Colonel THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.—Headquarters and A. F. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; B. C. Fort Wadsworth, D. T.; D. Fort Rice, D. T.; E. Standing Rock, A. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln D. T.; H. Camp Hancock, D. T.; I. K. Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant W. P. Rogers, Adjutant, Jan. 26, was Feb. 11 extended one month (S. O. No. 12, Mil. Div. Mo.).

The leave of absence for seven days, granted Second Lieutenant H. P. Walker, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., was Feb. 7 extended one month (S. O. No. 15, D. of Dakota).

19th Infantry, Colonel CHARLES H. SMITH.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; A. C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Sweetwater, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.

Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Wenie was registered at Headquarters Mil. Div. Pacific, during week ending Feb. 7.

20th Infantry, Colonel GEORGE SYKES.—Headquarters and C. H. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; B. G. H. Fort Ripley, Minn.; D. F. I. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; E. K. Fort Totten, D. T.

First Lieutenant H. W. Howgate, Acting Signal Officer, was detailed to inspect Quartermaster and Subsistence stores at Fort Whipple, Va., Feb. 11 (S. O. W. D., A. G. O.).

22nd Infantry, Colonel DAVID S. STANLEY.—Headquarters and D. F. H. D. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; B. K. Fort Porter, N. Y.; C. G. Fort Brady, Mich.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Leave of absence for two months was Feb. 10 granted First Lieutenant Benjamin C. Lockwood, Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. No. 25, Mil. Div. Atlantic).

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant John M. Gore, Feb. 7, was Feb. 11 extended ten days (S. O. No. 26, Mil. Div. Atlantic).

Captain J. B. Irvine was registered at Headquarters Mil. Div. Atlantic, for week ending Feb. 15.

23rd Infantry, Colonel JEFF. C. DAVIS.—Headquarters and C. D. G. H. I. K. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; A. Fort Hart-suff, Neb.; B. N. Platte, Neb.; E. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; F. Fort Russell, W. T.

The leave of absence for one month, granted Lieutenant-Colonel Richard I. Dodge, was Feb. 8 further extended one month (S. O. No. 6, Headquarters of the Army).

Major Alexander J. Dallas; Captains Thomas M. K. Smith, Otis W. Pollock and Richard I. Eskridge; First Lieutenants Charles Hay and Wm. L. Clark, and Second Lieutenant Charles H. Heyl are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Omaha Barracks, Neb., Feb. 11.

ORDERS RELATING TO ENLISTED MEN.

Discharged.—John Valentine, General Service detachment, Feb. 1, Headquarters Mil. Div. of Pacific (S. O. No. 9, Mil. Div. of Pacific).

James M. Jones, G. Sixteenth Infantry, and Recruit John J. Daly, Mounted Service, Feb. 9; Edward E.

Sanders, I, Fifth Cavalry, Feb. 11; Sergeant Frederick M. Clarke, Signal Service Detachment, Washington, Feb. 15; Charles Riddle, H. Twenty-third Infantry, Feb. 12; George Clark, F. Twenty-second Infantry, Oct. 25, 1875; John Diffin, C. First Artillery, Feb. 12; James Morris, Ordnance Detachment, Benicia Arsenal, Cal., Feb. 12; George Raper, C. Second Battalion, Eighteenth Infantry; Wm. Shank, G. Third Infantry, and John McCollum, I. Seventh Cavalry, Feb. 14; Bugler Esley Hallenbeck, D. Fourteenth Infantry, Feb. 14 (S. O. W. D., A. G. O.).

David E. Graham and George O. M. Buckner, at Fort Whipple, Va.; Recruit Peter Mooney, at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 15).

Dishonorably Discharged.—Hermann Brown, A. Thirtieth Infantry, Feb. 6 (G. O. No. 9, Mil. Div. Atlantic).

Gordon Hightower, C. Tenth Cavalry, Jan. 28 (G. C.-M. O. No. 2, D. of Tex.).

Transferred.—F. A. Clarke, E. Fifth Cavalry, to the General Service detachment at Headquarters, D. of Mo., Feb. 7. Charles Berger, A. Nineteenth Infantry, to the General Service U. S. A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty as member of the Prison Guard. F. P. Kissell, General Service detachment, on duty as member of Prison Guard, to I. Fifteenth Infantry, to Santa Fe, N. M., for duty (S. O. No. 23, D. of Mo.).

Reduced to Ranks.—Sergeant Max Schenck, I Fourth Artillery, and forty days hard labor at post (G. O. No. 9, Mil. Div. Atlantic).

Sentence Remitted.—Nathaniel E. Stockwell, F. Thirtieth Infantry, Feb. 8 (S. O. No. 27, D. of Gulf).

John Allen, A. Twenty-second Infantry, from March 5 (S. O. No. 25, Mil. Div. Atlantic).

Samuel Jackson, D. Ninth Cavalry, Feb. 8 (S. O. No. 24, D. of Tex.).

Acquitted.—Charles Brandle, H. Second Infantry, of violation of 62d Article of War, Feb. 2, on the ground of insanity (G. C.-M. O. No. 4, D. of South).

Fined.—Wm. Chase, H. Tenth Cavalry, \$40, Jan. 25 (G. C.-M. O. No. 2, D. of Tex.).

Furloughs.—Henry Heise, A. Ninth Infantry, four months to go beyond sea, Feb. 11 (S. O. No. 17, D. of Platte).

Commissary Sergeant Benjamin Birdsall, U. S. A., for four months, on re-enlistment, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 9).

Sentenced to Confinement.—Edward Green, C. Eighth Infantry, 3 months at post and 1 \$30; Henry McKeown, I. Sixth Cavalry, dishonorable discharge and 2 years at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (G. O. No. 2, D. of Arizona, Jan. 10.) To Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, with dishonorable discharge: John Daly, G. Fourth Infantry, 1 year (G. C.-M. O. No. 1, D. of Platte); Alonzo McIntyre, B. Second Cavalry, 2 years (G. C.-M. O. No. 3, D. of Platte); Edward A. Campbell, C. Twenty-third Infantry, and Martin Cavender, C. Third Cavalry, 2 years; Frank H. McTague, D. Twenty-third Infantry, and Martin Buckley, H. Fourteenth Infantry, 1 year (G. C.-M. O. No. 4, D. of Platte). At Posts: John Dowd, I. Third Cavalry, 4 months' ball and chain and \$40; Timothy Lee, B. Fourteenth Infantry, 2 months and \$20; Francis Smith, I. Third Cavalry, 4 months and \$25; James Walsh, A. Third Cavalry, and Charles Spencer, A. Second Cavalry, each 3 months and \$30; Joseph Mackley, F. Fourteenth Infantry, 6 months and \$60 (G. C.-M. O. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, D. of Platte).

With dishonorable discharge: John McVicker, D. Eighth Cavalry, 7 years; William Johnson, B. Twenty-fifth Infantry, 10 years; Henry Miles, B. Twenty-fifth Infantry, 2 years (G. C.-M. O. No. 2, D. of Texas, Jan. 25). John W. Brewer and James H. Gage, D. Ninth Cavalry, 23 months; David Briggs, same, 2 years; Isaac Griffin, D. Twenty-fourth Infantry, 23 months (G. C.-M. O. No. 3, D. of Texas, Feb. 4). At Posts: John Hannin, G. Eleventh Infantry, 6 months and \$60 (G. C.-M. O. No. 3, D. of Texas, Feb. 4). Andy Clayton, H. Tenth Cavalry, 6 months and \$60; George W. Harding, H. Tenth Cavalry, 10 months; John T. Green, E. Tenth Cavalry, 5 months without pay.

Released from Confinement.—From Fort Leavenworth: Charles Hall, George Hart, H. C. Redmon and Emil Troitzsch, Feb. 10; Jacob L. Barrows, William Hudson, Francis L. Kelly and George W. Miller, Feb. 11. George Willcox, K. Twelfth Infantry, Jan. 10 (G. O. No. 2, D. of Arizona); Edwin A. Campbell, C. Twenty-third Infantry, Feb. 4 (S. O. No. 15, D. of Platte). Timothy McCarty, M. Third Cavalry, after fine of \$2; James Beighley, Band Twenty-third Infantry, after fine of \$50, and John Barrett, H. Twenty-third Infantry, after fine of \$10, Jan. 5 (G. C.-M. O. No. 1 and 2, D. of Platte). George Bradley, late of E. Fifth Cavalry, and Joseph H. Ellison, late of C. Thirtieth Infantry, Jan. 31 (G. C.-M. O. No. 6, D. of Cal.).

Post Schools.—In accordance with the requirements of the law, R. S. 1231, 1124, 1127, post schools will be immediately organized in the Department of Columbia, under charge of the post adjutants. At chaplain posts the chaplain will conduct the school. At posts where, in the discretion of the commander, the number of children renders such course advisable, sessions of the school will be held for the post children within such hours and as often as the post commander may direct. Attendance, however, will be voluntary, the object being to extend aid to such soldiers as may desire to devote some portion of their leisure to the acquisition of knowledge, to fit themselves for a larger sphere of usefulness (G. O. No. 2, D. of Columbia, Jan. 26).

COLONEL H. D. Wallin, U. S. Army, retired, was registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending February 8.

TEXT OF BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

THE following is the text of the bill, H. R. 1806, reported by Mr. Banning, from the Committee on Military Affairs, as a substitute to the bill, H. R. 1453, to regulate the pay and allowances of Army officers, published last week: That the officers of the Army shall be entitled to the pay herein stated after their respective designations: The general, \$10,000 a year; the lieutenant-general, \$8,000 a year; a major-general, \$6,000 a year; a brigadier-general, \$5,000 a year; a colonel, \$3,500 a year; a lieutenant-colonel, \$3,000 a year; a major, \$2,500 a year; a captain (mounted), \$2,000 a year; a captain (not mounted), \$1,800 a year; an adjutant, \$1,800 a year; a regimental quartermaster, \$1,800 a year; a first lieutenant (mounted), \$1,600 a year; a first lieutenant (not mounted), \$1,500 a year; a second lieutenant (mounted), \$1,300 a year; a second lieutenant (not mounted), \$1,200 a year; a chaplain, \$1,000 a year; the ordnance-storekeeper at Springfield armory, \$2,000 a year; all other storekeepers, \$2,000 a year. Sec. 2. That forage in kind may be furnished to the officers by the Quartermaster's Department as follows: *Provided*, That the horses are actually kept by them in service: To the general, for three horses; to the lieutenant-general, for three horses; to a major-general, for two horses; to a brigadier-general, for two horses; to a colonel, for two horses; to a lieutenant-colonel, for two horses; to a major, for two horses; to a captain (mounted), for one horse; when on duty in the field, for two horses; to a lieutenant (mounted), for one horse; to an adjutant, for one horse; to a regimental quartermaster, for one horse. Sec. 3. That now or hereafter no officer selected, detailed, or assigned to duty upon the staff or as aid to any general officer, or upon any duty whatsoever, shall be entitled to or receive any additional pay or allowances by reason of such selection, detail, or assignment, except that of the next grade above his actual rank in the Army. Sec. 4. That at all posts and stations where there are no public quarters, officers may be furnished with quarters by the Quartermaster's Department as allowed by regulations: *Provided*, That the amount paid is not in excess of twelve dollars per room per month, except at San Francisco, where the amount shall not be in excess of fifteen dollars per room per month: *And further provided*, That the allowance of rented quarters and fuel shall not increase the pay and allowances of any officer beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, except as in this act provided. Sec. 5. That so much of the act entitled "an act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved July 28, 1866, as authorized regimental adjutants and quartermasters to be extra lieutenants, be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the officers now holding said positions shall not be displaced from the grades of first or second lieutenant, respectively, as now held, but assigned, without prejudice to their rank, to the first vacancies occurring among the lieutenants of their respective grades. Sec. 6. That sections 1261 and 1271 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

H. R. 54, provides, that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to render Professor Orton such aid in furnishing instruments and transportation on the Pacific coast between Panama and Southern Peru as can be done without injury to the Naval Service, for the professor's survey.

H. R. 1719, enacts that it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person who is not an Indian to kill, wound, or in any manner destroy any female buffalo of any age, found at large within the boundaries of any of the Territories of the United States, and to kill, wound, or destroy in said Territories any greater number of male buffaloes than needed for food by such persons, or than can be used, cured, or preserved for the food of other persons, or for the market. It shall be in like manner unlawful for any such person or persons to assist or be in any manner engaged or concerned in or about such unlawful killing, wounding, or destroying of any such buffaloes. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of one hundred dollars for each offence (and each buffalo so unlawfully killed, wounded, or destroyed shall be and constitute a separate offence), and on a conviction for a second offence may be committed to prison for a period not exceeding thirty days. All United States judges, justices, courts, and legal tribunals in said Territories shall have jurisdiction in cases of the violation of this act.

H. R. 1621, providing for the abolition of prize-money, enacts that the proceeds of all ships and vessels and the goods taken on board of them which shall be hereafter captured by any public vessel belonging to the United States, and which shall be adjudged good and lawful prize, shall be the sole property of the United States, and that all pensions hereafter allowed to the widows or other heirs of officers belonging to the Navy shall be one-half the lowest rate of pay of such officers, respectively.

H. R. 1676, amends section 1369, of the Revised Statutes, so that the said section shall read as follows: "Sec. 1369. All appointments in the Medical Corps shall be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and when any person is appointed to the grade of medical director or medical inspector, a commission shall be issued to him, in which his title by relative rank and his grade shall be inserted."

H. R. 1677, amends section 1375, of the Revised Statutes, so that the section will read: "Sec. 1375. A surgeon, assistant surgeon, or passed assistant surgeon, may be detailed as assistant to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, who shall receive the highest shore-pay of his grade."

H. R. 1794, provides that promotion of commissioned officers shall be linear through all grades up to and including the grade of colonel in cavalry, artillery,

and infantry of the Army: *Provided*, That in case of a voluntary transfer of an officer from one arm of the Service to another, to a position below his linear rank, he shall thereafter be entitled to such promotion, and such only, as pertains to the position thus accepted by him. That subalterns of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, promoted from second lieutenantcies to first lieutenantcies, and from first lieutenantcies to captaincies, during each half year, shall be assigned by the Secretary of War, on or before the next succeeding first days of January and July of each year, to such vacancies as may have occurred in the grade to which they shall have been promoted, in their arms of the Service, during that period, and in such manner as shall incur least expense for transportation: *Provided*, That each and every officer so assigned shall retain the rank to which he is entitled under the provisions of the first section of this act. That in every Official Army Register hereafter issued, the linear rank of subalterns of the line of the Army shall be given separately for the different arms of the Service.

H. R. 1692, amends the act of May 8, 1874, in regard to leave of absence of Army officers, so that all officers on duty shall be allowed sixty days' leave without deduction of pay or allowance: *Provided*, That the same be taken once in two years: *And provided further*, That the leave of absence may be extended to three months, if taken once only in three years, or four months if taken only once in four years.

The act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, as it passed the House, January 31, appropriates \$258,931: For pay of four professors, at \$3,500; five professors, at \$3,000; one master of the sword, \$1,500; teacher of music, \$900; 310 cadets, at \$540; for sixteen musicians for companies, \$2,496: *Provided*, That sections nine and ten of the act approved March 3, 1875, entitled "an act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for fiscal years ending June 30, 1875, and prior years, and for other purposes," be, and the same are, repealed; for repairs and improvements, materials, and for pay of citizen mechanics and labor upon repairs that cannot be done by enlisted men, \$12,000; for fuel and apparatus and repairs of steam-heating apparatus, \$14,000; for gas-pipes, fixtures, lamp-posts, gas-lamps, gasometers and retorts, and annual repairs, \$600; for fuel for cadets' mess-hall, shops, and laundry, \$3,500; for postage and telegrams, \$300; for stationery, etc., \$600; transportation, \$2,000; for printing type, materials for office, diplomas for graduates, registers and blanks, \$500; for compensation of pressman and lithographer, \$100; for clerk to disbursing officer and quartermaster, \$1,200; for department of instruction in mathematics, \$110; artillery, cavalry, and infantry tactics, \$625; civil and military engineering, \$500; for continuing preparation of text book for special instruction of cadets, \$2,000; chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, \$1,850; natural and experimental philosophy, \$1,000; practical military engineering, \$150; French, \$100; Spanish, \$40; law, \$100; drawing, \$100; for ordnance and gunnery, \$400; for expenses of the board of visitors, \$3,000; for miscellaneous and contingent expenses, \$11,940; for pay of librarian's assistant, \$120; for contingencies for superintendent, \$200; furniture for cadet hospital, \$100; printing catalogue for library, \$100; buildings and grounds (for repairing and opening roads and walks), \$500. That the Secretary of War be hereby directed to detail a competent officer of the proper staff corps, to act as quartermaster and commissary for the battalion of cadets, by whom all purchases and issues of supplies of all kinds for the cadets, and all provisions for the mess, shall be made, and that all supplies of all kinds and descriptions shall be furnished to the cadets at actual cost, without any commission or advance over said cost; and such staff officer so assigned shall perform all the duties of purveying and supervision by the mess, as now done by the purveyor, without other compensation.

A telegram of February 17th, announces that the Senate Military Committee has taken up this bill (H. R. 810.) The clause reducing cadet pay was concurred in. The indications are that no material alteration will be made.

THE Sub-committee of House Naval Affairs, consisting of Messrs. Whitthorne (Dem.), and Danford (Rep.), examined a large number of witnesses at Norfolk, and concluded taking testimony last Monday. The Construction and Pay Departments were particularly inquired into, and many interesting facts elicited. The abuse of the "open purchase" system was among these, and it being discovered in the matter of lumber alone that nearly nineteen-twentieths of that consumed was bought outside the contracts. The law requires contracts to be made, and not departed from except in cases of emergency, and the committee failed to discover the emergencies. On the 10th they visited the *Hartford*, and were received with official honors. They inspected the ship, and obtained some points that will be of use in the future consideration of naval matters. The marines, now subjects of special interest, attracted marked attention. Admiral Mullany explained their functions and status aboard ship and ashore, and the committee came to the conclusion that interested parties had imposed upon them false impressions regarding what they now consider "a much abused corps."

THERE is no confirmation of the report of a mutiny on board the *Tennessee*, and the story is discredited by officers who have been in receipt of letters from that vessel, by each mail. At our last advices she was at Nagasaki, being repaired, 150 Japanese caulkers being at work upon her. So far as heard from the men on board the *Tennessee* were contented, and had not been deprived of their liberty. An officer writing Dec. 30, says: "We have been giving liberty almost daily, and but one man has deserted. We send a liberty party ashore every day."

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN L. E. Fagan, U. S. M. C., and family, were at the Atlantic House, Norfolk, Feb. 15.

THE California Legislature has passed an act accepting the *Jamestown* as a school ship.

THE *Omaha* arrived at Callao, January 1, from Panama and Payta. All well on board.

MRS. McRITCHIE, wife of Lieutenant David G. McRitchie, commanding the *Tallapoosa*, is reported to be lying seriously ill on board that vessel at Washington.

THE *New Hampshire* has been rigged by a detail of forty men from the *Powhatan*, and Commodore J. M. B. Clitz, who is to command her and the naval station at Port Royal, has gone to Washington for instructions concerning her removal to that point.

THE United States steamer *Despatch*, under command of Commodore Frederick Rodgers, arrived at the Washington Navy-yard, Feb. 12, 1876. She has lately been stationed at Baltimore for the enlistment of boys for the Navy.

UPON application of the commanders of the monitors *Catskill*, *Monahut*, *Passaic*, *Nantuxet*, *Lehigh*, and *Wyandotte*, now fitting for sea at Norfolk, a marine guard of one corporal and seven privates has been assigned to each vessel. Large guards, accompanied by marine officers, were desired, but the present strength of the Marine Corps would not afford it.

A BOAT race took place at Nagasaki, Japan, on Christmas morning, between the first cutter of the *Kearsarge* and the barge of the *Tennessee*. The barge came in ahead in a three-mile heat. The men of the *Kearsarge* gave a minstrel entertainment the same day. A G. C. M. was in progress on board of the *Kearsarge* at our last advices.

THE *Panama Star and Herald*, of Feb. 1, says: "Passed Assistant Surgeon John F. Bransford, U. S. Navy, left here on the 25th inst., per steamship *Costa Rica* for Nicaragua, where he goes under special orders from the Navy Department to make further investigations along the route of the Nicaragua canal. Surgeon Bransford is also, we understand, commissioned by the Smithsonian Institute to make a collection of old Indian relics to complete that department of the Institute at the Centennial."

THE funeral of Rear-Admiral Stringham took place from his residence, 124 Hicks street, Brooklyn, Nov. 10. There was a large attendance. The body was dressed in full uniform and inclosed in a rosewood casket, the sword, epaulettes, and chapeau being laid on the coffin. A large crown of tube-roses and other choice flowers, forming the work "Victory," was placed at the head of the coffin. Many naval officers and prominent citizens were present. The pall-bearers were Admirals Rowan, Walke, and Smith; Commodores Eagle and Livingston; Pay Directors Pettit and Cutler, and Medical Director Smith. Shortly after noon six petty officers of the flagship *Minnesota* bore the coffin to the hearse, as it left for Greenwood, where the remains were deposited in the family vault.

THE *Powhatan* has been long expecting orders to proceed to Europe, and visit Southampton and Havre, in order to obtain goods for the Centennial exposition. The Norfolk papers announced that she would sail on Tuesday of this week, but at last accounts she remained at the yard. Naval matters are so unsettled that speculation is wild with possibilities. The three hundred officers and two thousand men now at Norfolk hatch just that many rumors daily. Only one thing seems certain, and that is the emaciated condition of naval finances prudent "web feet" are making arrangements to tide over May and June, or until the appropriation for the next fiscal year becomes available.

NINETY workmen are employed on the *Monadnock*, the *Vallego Chronicle* reports, and the yard and shop hum with activity and life. The whole frame is up with the exception of some of the berth deck beams and these are going in now. All of the machinery is in operation, rolling and trimming plates. The *Chronicle* publishes the following letter from Admiral Rodgers, replying to some structures in the management of the Mare Island Navy-yard:

SIR: In reply to your letter asking me about the truth of the article from the Virginia (Nevada) *Chronicle*, which you inclosed, I reply that it is merely one of those too common, slashing articles the offspring of a free press; written without any special regard to facts. I do not know anything about the first example of corruption—indeed, no lumber of which I know, rejected by the Inspector or by anyone else, was ordered to be received. I have no idea to what the writer alludes. In the second example, about lamps, the writer is utterly mistaken, so far as any information of mine goes. I do not know what he means. In regard to the coal—I telegraphed the Bureau of Equipment, which furnishes coal to vessels for steaming purposes, that coal was offered to me at a very low price. The Bureau of Equipment answered that it did not want the coal. About ten days afterwards I received a telegram from the Bureau of Steam Engineering to the effect that it had bought the coal at a price greater than the one named to me. I had not telegraphed to this Bureau. When I received the order I thought the Bureau had been imposed upon, but I made no representation to Washington because the coal had been bought from other parties than those offering it to me, and I did not suppose that bargain could be broken. I was not before the Naval Committee. I had no budget to lay before it, and I laid none. Very respectfully,

JOHN RODGERS.
Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy.

On Monday, the 14th inst., Rear Admiral Mullany was relieved at Norfolk, Va., of the command of the North Atlantic Station, being succeeded by Rear-Admiral LeRoy. The ceremonies prescribed by Regulations were carried out, and were quite imposing, owing to the large number of ships present and the favorable weather. At 11 a. m. the harbor was covered by the boats of the *Plymouth*, *Alert*, *Vandalia*, *Huron*, *Marion*, and of the various monitors at the yard, all bringing a cargo of officers in full-dress to an unofficial reception by Admiral Mullany on board the *Hartford*. They were received in the cabin by the Admiral, his staff, the officers of the various ships being presented by their commanding officers. A few minutes before noon Admiral LeRoy came alongside, was received with the customary honors by Admiral Mullany, and was presented to the commanding officers of ships, and to the officers of the general staff, and also to the officers of the *Hartford*. The General Squadron Order announcing the giving up of the command by Admiral Mullany, was read on the quarter-deck by the Chief of Staff Captain S. B. Luce, after which the Admiral made a few remarks to the crew, complimenting them on their discipline and efficiency. The command being then turned over to Admiral LeRoy, Admiral Mullany accompanied by his personal staff left the ship, when a salute of 13 guns was fired from the *Hartford*, as also from the Navy-yard. At the last gun of the salute the flag was hauled down and the pennant of the commanding officer was broken. A few minutes after the flag of the new Admiral was hoisted, and was saluted by the *Hartford*, and also by the yard. Admiral Mullany had commanded the station since June 17, 1874, and hoisted his flag on board the *Worcester*, at Key West. As the *Adelaide*, of the Bay line, passed out in the evening, having on board the Admiral, the *Hartford* was illuminated with blue lights, and the band played "Home Sweet Home, and Auld Lang Syne."

From Port Royal a correspondent writes as follows: "The usual monotony of the daily routine at this place, was pleasantly varied by a charming hop given by the officers of the fleet on Feb. 8. Despite the gloomy weather, a very large number were present, including the prettiest belles of Augusta, Charleston, Savannah and Beaufort. A number of Army officers, accompanied by General Hunt, were also in attendance in uniform. On the day previous, the work of decorating the ship was commenced, and the flags of various ships being used, the vessel, which in herself is a beauty, presented a scene of great loveliness. One of the principal features was a fountain, placed over the steerage skylight, which threw jets of water to a height of four or five feet, and produced a remarkably pretty effect. Forward of the fountain was a divan, circular in form, ingeniously contrived of hammocks and cushions covered with flags, and the whole surmounted by a stand of arms. This afforded a favorite resting place to the tired couples wearied of the dance, and who wished to indulge in a little private tete-a-tete. As the guests arrived over the gangway, and proceeded aft to the cabin, which Captain Cooke had placed at their disposal as a ladies' dressing room, their attention was attracted by the word 'Welcome,' formed out of pistols, and placed over the break of the poop. Out of compliment to the South Carolinians, a large palmetto tree was placed on the engine room hatch; and this, together with the crescent, formed the coat of arms of their State. About 9.30 a. m., the boats of the *Seaturra*, *Congress* and *Ossipee* proceeded to Port Royal, and the U. S. S. *Finta* to Beaufort, to bring down those invited to the ship; and by twelve o'clock all were on board. Dancing commenced immediately, and continued up to five o'clock in the afternoon, when all took their departure for Port Royal. During the day, an elegant collation was spread in the wardroom, and received the utmost attention from all on board. As it was found on the return to Port Royal that the special train would not leave until midnight, a dance was organized at the Mansion House. As the train finally left, three rousing cheers were given for the naval officers at Port Royal. The officers of the several committees deserve great praise for their unceasing efforts to make every one happy; and, that they did so, the innumerable expressions of pleasure from all repeatedly testified."

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, February 9, 1876.

General Order No. 204.

The Department has noticed, with regret, the frequency of punishments inflicted upon the enlisted men on board of some of the ships now in commission—no one punishment, perhaps, exceeding the law, but some commanding officers, taking advantage of the law, inflict punishment for slight offences so frequently as to harass the men and create discontent, without adding to the efficiency of their ships or to the maintenance of discipline.

The Department, without taking more decided action at present, would suggest to commanding officers to try the experiment of forbearance and consideration for the feelings of the men, and endeavor to induce cheerful obedience by granting indulgences, instead of coercing reluctant obedience through fear of punishment.

If these means fail, then they can resort to punishment, for the Department does not desire nor intend that the efficiency of the Navy shall be impaired by undue leniency, nor will it sanction any wilful disregard of law or disrespect to authority.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1876.

General Order No. 205.

The service is reminded that the rank of all officers is

established by the statute law of the country, and that the rank of officers of the staff corps, as fixed by law, is derived from the same authority as that fixed by law for the officers of the Line; therefore, on all occasions of official courtesy, where it is customary to interchange personal salutes, it is the duty of the junior in rank to first salute his senior, whether of the Line or Staff, provided, however, that the officer actually in command of the ship is entitled to the respect due to that position, whatever may be his rank or seniority.

Hereafter on board of all vessels of the Navy on all occasions of general muster, inspections, quarters, reviews, and like occasions and ceremonies, the officer at the time in actual command of the ship shall himself be present, and he shall receive in person, as commanding officer, the reports customary on such occasions direct from the heads of Departments and officers of Divisions.

All commissioned officers of the Navy attached to a vessel-of-war when desiring leave from the ship, shall obtain the required permission from the commanding officer, and upon their return report the same to him through the officer of the deck.

Officers senior in rank to the aid or executive are not required to inform the aid or executive of their departure from or their return to the ship, this is the duty of the officer of the deck, who will communicate such information to the aid or executive.

All orders and regulations of the Navy inconsistent with this order are hereby abrogated to the extent they are so inconsistent.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 10.—Lieutenant-Commander George T. Davis to the Boston Navy-yard, Mass.
Master Thomas L. Phelps, to the receiving ship Independence, at Mare Island, Cal.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 10.—Lieutenant-Commander N. Mayo Dyer, from the command of the *Pinta*, and ordered as executive of the store ship New Hampshire.

Lieutenant T. Dix Belles, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to duty on the Asiatic Station.

FEBRUARY 11.—Lieutenant F. Augustus Miller has reported his return home, having been detached from the Richmond on the 8th ult., and has been ordered to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Lieutenant Frederick Collins, from special duty, and ordered to the Monongahela, February 19.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Dwight Dickinson, from the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, and ordered to the *Saco*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. G. Ayers, from the *Saco*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Japan.

APPOINTED.

Leon Ridoux, to be acting boatswain, to date from February 11th.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General.
William Braus, seaman, January 21, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

The miscarriage in the mail of our latest despatches from Washington explains the incompleteness of our Navy Gazette this week.

NAVAL PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS.

THE New York Tribune says: "Commodore Murray seems to have been talking a great deal of sense before the House Sub-committee on Naval Purchases and Contracts. There is not an abler and more honorable class of men in any part of the world than the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and if other public servants did their duty as faithfully and cheaply as these upright gentlemen do theirs, the Government would be in a very different situation from what it is to-day. If there are frauds and scandals in either Service, they will almost always be found in the civilian bureaus. The administration of the Navy in particular is fairly barnacled with civilians, doing work at enormous cost which naval officers are much more competent to perform, and doing it more cheaply than places may be found for politicians. There is not a Navy-yard in the country where politicians are not allowed to appoint a multitude of useless watchmen, foremen, clerks, and other placemen, while sailors, marines, and petty officers stand all day idle, wishing for something to do. The best way to save money on the Navy is to turn out the professional politicians and place the whole Service, from the Construction Bureau down, under the control of the regular officers. There is no use for a single civilian in any branch of it, except clerks in the Department at Washington and mechanics and laborers at the yards."

Commodore Murray, as reported in the Tribune, testified that he had been in the Navy since 1865, and had a variety of experiences as commander of Navy-yards and fleets in foreign waters, and in duties in Washington; that in his judgment the Navy-yards are used to a shameful extent for partisan political purposes; that it is an ordinary thing for ships to be put in order before election, painted, calked, and coppered, and then after election sent back to rot. He said that the Construction Bureau is very crooked. Despite the law to the contrary, good mechanics were thrown aside for mere politicians without skill. The watchmen appointed were generally low politicians on duty eight hours, and generally dishonest, carrying away property with them belonging to the Government. The foreman of the mechanics and foreman of the laborers were all politicians. He said that he would recommend that the Marine Corps supply the places of watchmen, as they live in the yard the whole 24 hours, subject to strict military discipline, and have no intercourse with persons without, and the change would result in the saving of \$500,000 a year to the Government. He said

that he would further recommend that hereafter foreman of mechanics and foreman of laborers be dispensed with, as there are men in the departments fully competent to discharge this duty, and this would also save an expense of at least \$500,000, while in addition to the saving, it would effect such a change that the yards could no longer be prostituted for political purposes. It is also necessary, he said, in order to make this reform effective, to have the Naval Constructor one of the regular Naval officers, appointed from the line, in no wise subject to any political head, and to have the bureaus of yards, now numbering seven, consolidated so as not to exceed four in number. It is also necessary that the paymasters on duty should be reduced at least to two, there now being four; that assistant paymasters should be used as clerks of paymasters, and the clerks discharged. Such changes would add to the efficiency of the Service, and would also result in a further saving of several hundred thousand dollars.

The service in the foreign squadrons can be greatly improved by the enforcement of the regulations regarding the purchase of provisions and supplies, and the discount of bills of exchange in foreign ports; that these things can now be done by the paymaster and purchasing paymaster in such way as they see fit, without any invitation of proposals, and that full opportunity to make a profit on all purchases exists. He said he would also have a law enacted authorizing paymasters to advance, at proper times, small sums of \$10, \$15, and \$20, coming due to sailors, that they may forward the same to their families, which would make them contented on shipboard, and promote the well-being of their wives and children at home. He would also recommend that a certain fund be placed at the command of commandants of foreign squadrons, that they might properly entertain foreign officers and rulers when in their ports, and properly sustain the dignity of their station and the honor of the Republic. He also testified in regard to the Marine Corps, and expressed it as his opinion that it is a necessary arm of the service, but susceptible of great improvement. He said that the rank and file should be drilled in heavy artillery in addition to the present drill; that the marine staff is superfluous, although the officers were selected from the list for excellent character; and that on shipboard the marines should be subject to the command of naval officers. At present there are frequent controversies and jealousies between officers, which is detrimental to the discipline of the Navy. Officers now under instructions at the Naval Academy in infantry and artillery drill are fully able to command the Marine Corps, which was not the case when it was established. Such a modification of the Marine Corps would result in a great saving to the Government and add to the efficiency of the Service. He also recommended the appointment of a Board of Admiralty, consisting of four commissioners, two admirals, one commander, and one captain; the captain to be Secretary of the Board, to supervise contracts, to have charge of the Naval Academy, and to inspect the books of allowance, and to consult several records of things pertaining to the Navy, whenever any matter pertaining to any particular bureau was under discussion. Then the chief of such bureau should act as a member of the board, and vote and give his views regarding the same. He said that he was in favor of the bill abolishing prize money; that it detracted from the character of the Service, often interfering with the naval operations, and engendering quarrels between officers when trying to act in command of a steamer.

Commodore R. W. Shufeldt testified that there were a great many abuses practiced under the present contract system. He said that purchases were generally made from a very small circle of contractors; that no record, as far as he knew, was kept of the different bids in cases where supplies, etc., were obtained by the "open purchase process;" that he thought it probable that the Government paid more than private individuals for the same quality of provisions and supplies for the Navy; and that the system of purchase by advertisement resulted in great embarrassment to the Service and loss to the Government. The discipline of the Navy and of the Marine Corps, he believed, could be vastly improved. Three-fourths of the sailors now in the Service are foreigners. The remedy is to nationalize the Service, and the method suggested is the carrying out of the system of training ships just established, so as to put in training at least 500 boys every year. In five years, he said, this would work a complete transformation in the Service. The cost would be about \$175,000 a year. If Congress was disinclined to spend such an amount of money for this purpose, he would advise the dismissal of 500 sailors, and in this way a sufficient sum might be saved to more than pay for the training ships.

Commodore Shufeldt was asked in regard to the abolition of the Navy-yards, and testified that those at Kittery, New London, and Pensacola might be dispensed with without impairing the efficiency of the Department, but if they were sold at the present time they would realize such a small sum that he would advise rather that they be dismantled. The saving would be in the neighborhood of \$500,000. All the Navy-yards are at present conducted much more expensively than they should be. The carrying of the bureau system into the yards was, he said, a great mistake. Consolidation was practicable, and would save a great amount in clerk hire, and prevent many of the political evils now complained of. All watchmen could be dispensed with, and this was another reform which would save expense and prevent political abuse. Our ships of war, Commodore Shufeldt said, have not attained the speed which they ought. The element wanting is a more perfect system of machinery. The Naval Academy, he said, was in excellent condition, and he would suggest one change, and that was the requiring all cadets before appointment to have performed service on shipboard. Naval officers, as a rule, he testified, did not know enough of the world.

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SPECIAL ARMY SCHOOLS.

THE appearance of the programme of instruction
for 1876, of the Artillery School, marks, we
may well hope, a new epoch in the Army of the
United States. Hereafter, the course of this school
will embrace a period of two years, instead of one as
heretofore; and the instruction will naturally be-
come both more thorough and less laborious. The
work will probably be better done by devoting twice
the time thereto, and the duties will not be so much
crowded together as heretofore. The course will
now embrace a thorough knowledge of many sub-
jects hitherto pertaining to the Ordnance Depart-
ment, saving only the actual manufacture of arms
and powder. The fabrication of many sorts of spe-
cial ammunition for artillery, of rockets and torpe-
does, the inspection and proof of pieces, the use of
electricity in its many applications to ballistics, the
use of telemeters of all kinds, the practical study of
fortification, all are parts of the present course; and,
after reading it, it seems clear that any officer who
can pass the full course must become an accom-
plished artilleryman, of value to the Service. All the
appointees to the artillery arm, whether from civil
life or the ranks, will pass through the School before
joining their companies, West Point graduates being
excused till after at least two years' service with
their companies. The final examination will test the
proficiency of the officers in the science and practice
of artillery and Army regulations, comprising—law,
history, and strategy, engineering, science of art-
illery, tactics of artillery and infantry, and the practice
of artillery (heavy and light), engineering, tactics,
and official papers. In estimating the standing of
officers in practical exercises, the proper orders will
not be solely considered, but the aptitude of officers
for explanation to their commands, will be taken into
account.

The school for enlisted men embraces one year, and
annual examinations. It will be compulsory only on
non-commissioned officers, voluntary for other en-
listed men. It embraces elementary mathematics,
history, geography, tactics and penmanship, with
the practical artillery necessary for sergeants of ar-
tillery.

The artillery school has now been in operation for
eight years, and its ninth finds it stronger than ever,
and with a greatly enlarged sphere of usefulness.
The artillery contains the only regiments in the ser-
vice to-day whose station and duties admit of their
officers pursuing a practical course of such a nature

with any degree of success, and the present conduct
of the school is such as to take advantage of this
opportunity to its fullest extent. A letter which ap-
pears to-day in our correspondence columns calls at-
tention to the fact that schools of the same sort are
needed in the other armies of the service, and it is
hard to deny the justice of the ground taken by the
communication in question.

The only obstacle in the way is one very disagree-
able fact, which cannot be gainsaid. With our pre-
sent inadequate force of infantry and cavalry, it
would be impossible to pursue such a system as that
in force at Fort Monroe, where each regiment is rep-
resented by a full company, constantly under instruc-
tion. The abstraction of thirty-five companies from
the same number of infantry and cavalry regiments,
now scattered over the numerous posts in the mili-
tary divisions of the Missouri and Pacific, for in-
stance, would probably be absolutely destructive to
our present hardly-earned supremacy over the Indian
tribes. Every man in the service is constantly needed
for active work, and may be considered as in the field
all the time. Still, there is little question as to the
great desirability of cavalry and infantry schools, if
only in connection with the Recruiting Headquar-
ters. In the infantry, for instance, there is the spe-
cial subject of rifle practice, the prime necessity for
an infantry soldier of the present day. As it is,
there is but little systematic instruction in the U. S.
Army on this important point.

The English musketry school at Hythe, the care-
ful system pursued in Germany for many years, and
within two years in France, are well known. Their
value, as regards Germany, was thoroughly tested in
the campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71. Such a school
could hardly fail to be of great value, and need not
absorb any considerable force, if the system of de-
tailing officers and non-commissioned officers for a
course of instruction, afterwards to become instruc-
tors in their companies, is adopted. The results at-
tainable by such a school, while almost equally valu-
able, do not entail the expense of the artillery school.
A central location in a comparatively waste country,
with a range available for practice at different dis-
tances, are all that is required. The scheme of in-
struction, tested by experience, already exists in the
Creedmoor system, easy of application to the Army.

The requisites for a cavalry school are more com-
plicated and expensive. Its necessity is conceded by
all cavalry officers, who are fain to make shift with
half drilled or undrilled recruits for the want of it.
In a few instances, where a breathing spell of a few
weeks has been secured, commandants have availed
themselves of it to put their men through a short
course of instruction in equitation and marksmanship,
with valuable results in individual cases; but these
efforts have only been palliatives of a universal and
recognized evil. Our cavalry soldiers on the plains,
as a class, fail in individual instruction, simply be-
cause all their time is taken up in hard work of
every other kind; and their numbers are so scanty
that uninstructed recruits are frequently drafted off
to frontier stations, there being no time to teach them
before they are put to work. All that our cavalry
and infantry officers need is a chance to instruct their
men, to improve the tone of their arms of the ser-
vice. At present they are worked too hard to get
the time, and have no place to do the work. The
re-establishment of a recruit school, like the old one
at Carlisle Barracks, would be hailed, we doubt not,
with great satisfaction by every officer in the cavalry
service; and the success of the artillery school leads
us to hope that the wants of the other arms of the
service will soon be attended to.

THE following is the cost of the vessels recently
built for the U. S. Navy, under the last act of Con-
gress in regard to building ships:

The *Adams*, \$331,509.72; the *Enterprise*, \$306,
205.01; each of 615 tons, built of wood, by contract;
battery, one 11-in., four 9-in., one 60 pound rifle.
The *Essex*, \$324,900.52; the *Alliance*, \$289,687.04;
each of 615 tons, built of wood, by the Government;
battery, one 11-in., four 9-in., one 60 pound rifle.
The *Ranger*, \$294,126.69; the *Huron*, \$307,024.54;
the *Alert*, \$307,139.13; each of 541 tons, built of
iron, by contract; battery, one 11-in., two 9-in., one
60 pound rifle. The *Trenton*, 2,343 tons, \$801,499.84,
built of wood, by Government; battery, twelve 8-in.
rifles.

A total of \$3,062,101.39 for eight ships, five of which at least are flimsy concerns, and all but one are carrying smooth bore cannon, the *Trenton* being the only formidable ship in the lot. The Board of Admiralty in Great Britain has recently spent the same amount of money on five corvettes of the *Active* class, with the following results: These vessels are built of iron, but cased in wood and sheathed with copper to avoid fouling of bottom. They have engines of 800-horse power nominal, but which have developed in service 4,532 indicated horse power. They carry ten guns, of which six are 7-inch rifles of 6 1-2 tons, and four are 64 pounders—much inferior to the *Trenton's* armament. The dimensions of these vessels are as follows: length, 270 feet; breadth, 42 feet 1 inch; depth of hold, 15 feet 2 inches. Draft of water: forward, 16 feet 7 inches; aft, 21 feet 6 inches. Tonnage (N.M.) 2,322, and displacement at load water line, 3,078 tons. The speed is over 15 knots at the measured mile; they carry 300 men and four months' provisions and stores, are fully rigged to sail, and have an enormous spread of canvas. The cost of each vessel fully equipped was under \$600,000.

COMMODORE MURRAY, U. S. Navy, appears to have been favoring the Sub-Committee on Naval Purchases and Contracts of the House of Representatives, with some sensible opinions on the subject of abuses in the Administration of the Navy. He brings the matter home when he calls attention to the injury that results to the Service from running the Navy-yards as political machines. And if he had been pressed by either political party to know to whom his criticisms referred, he might have answered, as NATHAN did unto DAVID: "Thou art the man!" It is part of the political administration, but now that this administration is a house divided against itself, there is just a chance that this abuse may be done away with. We at least hope so.

It would be unbecoming to pronounce an opinion in advance on the result of the trial of Colonel BABCOCK, now in progress at St. Louis, but he is certainly to be congratulated on the very poor showing of evidence presented by the prosecution, which has closed its case, and the very high testimony to the personal character and reputation of the defendant, which has been called forth from Generals SHERMAN, HUMPHREYS, HARNEY, SIMPSON and others.

THE House should take prompt action on the request of the Secretary of War for a deficiency appropriation of \$500,000, to cover the pay of the Army officers for the last half of June, 1875. They have been put to inconvenience for want of this money, which should have been paid them long ago. The fact that they have been obliged to go without it, shows the result of ill considered slashing at appropriation bills.

THE recommendations of General ORD, commanding Department of Texas, as given in his testimony to the Committee on Frontier Troubles, last week, are very simple. After describing the entire impossibility of checking the raids from this side without a larger force, he asks for authority to pursue into Mexico all raiders, and expresses his certainty that the Mexican General Government would not object to this method of prevention.

THE following bills have been reported back adversely from the committees: S. 410 for the relief of First Lieutenant Geo. W. Wright, 7th U. S. Infantry. Petition of First Lieutenant Jas. L. Sherman, 1st artillery, for reimbursement of \$1,429.04 on account of loss of commissary stores, occasioned by the dishonesty of his commissary sergeant; H. R. 1,317 to amend an army officer's record; H. R. 1,164 fixing rank and pay of civil engineers in the Navy; H. R. 1,091 to amend section 1,588, R. S. relative to pay of medical and pay directors; H. R. 417 to transfer paymaster B. B. Rodney from retired to active list of Navy. Petitions of Captain John Lee Davis, U. S. N., for the crew of the *Colorado*, for prize money at the capture of New Orleans; also the petition of 55 boatswains, 62 gunners, 50 carpenters, and 38 sail makers, relative to assimilated rank for warrant officers in the Navy.

The following bills have been introduced during the week: H. R. 2,007 to protect the interests of en-

listed men and others in the Navy; H. R. 2,008 for the relief of Milton B. Cushing, Paymaster U. S. N.; H. R. 2,011, to restore John Roop to active list of Naval Engineers. Joint resolution H. R. 68 directing Secretary of Navy to have Memphis harbor surveyed; H. R. 2,080 for relief of John B. Slack late Third Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy; H. R. 2,003 to restore Henry E. Rhoades to active list of Navy. S. 439 to appoint Commander George A. Stevens a Captain on the active list of the Navy. H. R. 2,042 to compensate officers and men of 14th infantry for property destroyed by fire on N. and O. Railroad. Joint resolution H. R. 67 authorizing detail of Army officers in connection with Centennial Exposition; H. R. 2,048 for relief of Major Jos. G. Tilford, 7th U. S. Cavalry; H. R. 2,058 granting bounty and pension to soldiers who served one year in the Army; H. R. 2,087 for repeal of certain laws reducing the ranks of a few retired officers and other purposes. S. 440 to repeal section 2 of "An act for the relief of General Samuel W. Crawford, and to fix the rank and pay of retired officers of the Army," approved March 3, 1875. (Mr. Cameron in introducing this bill said that he did it at the request of a "most meritorious and gallant officer" of his State, Pennsylvania. A similar bill was introduced last week in the House). H. R. 2,089 to provide for the erection of military fortifications on Galveston Island, Texas; H. R. 2,118 for construction of military posts on the Yellowstone and Musselshell rivers; H. R. 2,121 authorizing of Army officers to make deposits under act of May 15, 1872; H. R. 2,122 for protection of widows, orphans and heirs at law of Army officers. S. 431 granting pension to Eliz. B. Thomas, widow of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas.

We have hitherto omitted to mention the presentation by Mr. Conger, on Feb. 1st of the petition of Gen. S. V. Benét, for reconsideration by the commissioner of patents of his rejected application for a patent on a cartridge, referred to Committee on Patents. Petitions have also been presented from Robert C. Buchanan, Colonel and Brevet-Major General, U. S. A., praying compensation for the use of his invention and the infringement of his patent-right for portable boats by the United States Army. And from Martha J. Coston, praying an appropriation for the amount justly due on the manufacture by her husband of the Coston signal-lights for the use of the Navy Department.

From the Secretary of War was received a report of the militia force of the United States, according to the latest returns, and a report showing the nationality of men enlisted in the Army from Jan. 1, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1874. The subject of printing such reports of the surveys of the Isthmus of Darien as have not yet been printed was referred by the House to the Committee on printing. The Senate referred to the Naval Committee the joint resolution S. R. 4 authorizing Captain Temple and Lieutenant Commander Whiting to accept Hawaiian decorations. The bill granting the right for a railroad through Benicia Arsenal grounds has passed the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Feb. 9th, Mr. Banning offered a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of War, as to the number of draught horses and mules used in the service of the United States Army in each and all its departments, together with the places where said horses and mules are in use the average cost per head of said animals, and the places where they are purchased; also, a statement of the cost of mounting the regiments of cavalry, naming the regiments (if any) most expensive to mount and remount.

Mr. Thornburgh, of Tenn., objected on the ground that it would take all the clerks of the War Department the balance of the session to furnish the information, which would not be worth the trouble of procuring. Nothing of interest to the forces transpired in the Senate on Wednesday.

On Thursday the Speaker laid before the House a report of the Judge Advocate General in the case of George A. Arms, late Captain 10th cavalry; and the military history of Lieutenant-Colonel Pulford; Captain Freudenburg, U. S. A., and Isaac L. Lyon, late Lieutenant Signal Corps; also the papers as to the application of Frank Baker, Second Lieutenant 13th infantry, to be relieved from responsibility for \$172.52 stolen from him at Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; also the petition of Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt and other officers relative to depositing money with army paymasters; all of which were referred to the Military Committee. In the case of Captain Arms, order to print was subsequently revoked. Nothing of interest transpired in the Senate on Thursday.

On Tuesday, Feb. 15, in the Senate, the final report of Major G. K. Warren, Corps of Engineers, on the improvement of communication between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, along the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, was presented and referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard. S. No. 46, for a railroad and telegraph line across Fort Walla Walla Reservation Washington Territory, was reported with amendments. The Pension Appropriation Bill, H. R. 811, excited a long discussion, and was finally passed with amendments providing

for \$28,400,000, with \$600,000 for contingent expenses, fees for examinations, artificial limbs, etc. S. No. 2, on Southern Public Lands, also excited a long debate on forest culture.

In the House, S. No. 25, for a street railroad across Fort Leavenworth Reservation, was presented for concurrence. H. R. No. 987, for the transfer of Indian affairs to the War Department, was reported from the Military Committee and recommitted. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a communication from the Paymaster-General United States Army, requesting a separate act be passed appropriating \$500,000 for the payment of troops from June 15 to June 30, 1875, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Committee on Appropriations reported, H. R. 2134, for fortifications for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. It appropriates \$315,000 for all the fortifications and other works of defence, and the armament thereof, and authorizes the Secretary of War to sell all obsolete and condemned projectiles now in the arsenals. The estimates for the year were about three and a half millions. Mr. Wheeler, of New York, in charge of the bill, advocated the reduction proposed, on the ground that the constant improvements in guns rendered accumulation of present patterns extravagant, and that in an emergency we can safely trust to the private iron works of the country, and on our ordnance officers, "among the most skillful in the world, for the most improved models." He further said: "To the most unprofessional mind it is evident that hereafter we must rely for the protection particularly of our seaboard cities upon the use of iron-clads and the torpedo system of defence. It is a reflection upon our Navy and upon the skill and spirit of our people to admit for a moment that we would allow an enemy to approach unhindered within striking distance of our cities." He closed his argument by urging that in the Centennial year "we want no shotguns pointing seaward." Mr. Randall, from the same committee, urged that earthworks were superior to regular fortifications against modern artillery, that the 15-inch gun was obsolete, and that we can get the benefit of the experiments of other nations on the subject of ordnance by waiting. Mr. Wheeler said that the Ordnance Department "was one of the most extravagant Departments of the Government," and that he intended to bring in a bill to sell all obsolete ordnance stores, "for our arsenals fairly groan with their accumulation." The bill was passed.

THE following is a list of the promotions in the Infantry arm claimed under the law published in Section 1204, Revised Statutes of the United States, since June 23, 1874:

Mason Carter, 1st Lt. 5th, to Capt. 20th, vice Chas. O. Bradley. William Logan, 1st Lt. 7th, to Capt. 6th, vice D. H. Murdock. Gerhard L. Luhn, 1st Lt. 4th, to Capt. 7th, vice William Logan. Geo. McDermott, 1st Lt. 5th, to Capt. 14th, vice Thos. F. Tobey. Chas. A. Coolidge, 1st Lt. 7th, to Capt. 8th, vice Daniel T. Wells. Leonard Hay, 1st Lt. 9th, to Capt. 16th, vice William H. Clapp. Wm. Mitchell, 1st Lt. 3rd, to Capt. 25th, vice Michael L. Courtney. Geo. M. Bomford, 1st Lt. 18th, to Capt. 15th, vice John W. Eckles. Geo. W. H. Stouch, 1st Lt. 3rd, to Capt. 17th, vice Henry S. Howe. Thos. F. Quinn, 1st Lt. 4th, to Capt. 15th, vice John B. Engle. Joseph Hale, 1st Lt. 3rd, to Capt. 2nd, vice Charles Keller. William E. Dougherty, 1st Lt. 1st, to Capt. 4th. Edward A. Belger, 1st Lt. 3rd, to Capt. 4th. Rufus P. Brown, 2d Lt. 4th, to 1st Lt. 12th, vice Geo. W. Kingsbury. Theodore E. True, 2d Lt. 4th, to 1st Lt. 23d, v. Patrick T. Brodrick. Sidney E. Clark, 2d Lt. 2d, to 1st Lt. 17th, vice James M. Burns. Theodore F. Forbes, 2d Lt. 5th, to 1st Lt. 5th. S. W. Groesbeck, 2d Lt. 6th, to 1st Lt. 16th, vice Geo. S. Hoyt. Chas. E. Hargous, 2d Lt. 5th, to 1st Lt. 24th, vice John L. Clem. George P. Borden, 2d Lt. 5th, to 1st Lt. 7th, vice Wm. L. English. Horace B. Sarson, 2d Lt. 2d, to 1st Lt. 4th. Walter T. Dugan, 2d Lt. 10th, to 1st Lt. 10th. Daniel F. Stiles, 2d Lt. 10th, to 1st Lt. 5th. J. W. Summerhayes, 2d Lt. 8th, to 1st Lt. 7th. Thomas M. Wenie, 2d Lt. 19th, to 1st Lt. 9th. George M. Love, 2d Lt. 16th, to 1st Lt. 3d. Edward L. Bailey, 2d Lt. 4th, to 1st Lt. 18th. F. H. Hathaway, 2d Lt. 5th, to 1st Lt. 18th, vice Hiram H. Benner. Chas. A. Booth, 2d Lt. 1st, to 1st Lt. 23d, vice Wm. J. Campbell. John Scott, 2d Lt. 4th, to 1st Lt. 3d. P. Henry Ray, 2d Lt. 8th, to 1st Lt. 4th. Alfred Larko, 2d Lt. 10th, to 1st Lt. 3d. Wm. H. McMillan, 2d Lt. 8th, to 1st Lt. 30th, vice W. H. Hamner. Simon C. Vedder, 2d Lt. 19th, to 1st Lt. 5th, vice Theo. F. Forbes. Dd. Q. Rousseau, 2d Lt. 5th, to 1st Lt. 15th, v. Leverett H. Walker. William V. Wolfe, 2d Lt. 2d, to 1st Lt. 4th. Robert H. Young, 2d Lt. 4th, to 1st Lt. 1st. Samuel R. Whitall, 2d Lt. 16th, to 1st Lt. 8th, vice Geo. M. Love. Charles M. Bailey, 2d Lt. 8th, to 1st Lt. 3d. Clayton S. Burbank, 2d Lt. 10th, to 1st Lt. 8th.

The claim to these promotions is based on the idea that sec. 1204, Revised Statutes, has unwittingly altered the law. We think, however, that the claim is unsound for the following reason: The word "promotion" in the statutes means only advancement, and no distinction is recognized by them or by the courts between "Appointments" and "Promotions." Section 1204 only forbids promotion from one arm into another. "Promotions in the line shall be made throughout the whole Army in its several lines of artillery, cavalry, and infantry respectively." The section must be construed as were the acts of 1812 and 1814, which it embodies "agreeably to established rules," for which see Regulations of 1863, pars. 19 and 20, and Scott's Digest, page 250, note 7. A reference to these will show, we think, that the law is not changed, but remains as it was before Dec. 1, 1873.

PAY Director Henry Etting, U. S. N. (retired), departed this life at Philadelphia, February 15. He was born in Maryland, and entered the Service from Pennsylvania, January 1, 1818, saw twelve years' sea service, sixteen shore duty and eleven unemployed. His last cruise terminated in 1862, and he was retired with the relative rank of commodore March 3, 1871.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: We read almost daily the accounts of the grand and rapid strides that foreign countries are making in the art of war. As we hold nearly all the first places in the other branches of science, why should this country, where the ability exists, be behind others in this most important art? Yet, with the dreadful lessons of the late war still sounding in our ears, and having seen the importance to be gained by a thorough preparation in time of peace, as shown by the Franco-Prussian struggle, the Army of the United States is left to stagnate by the people in the interests of mistaken economy, to whom it should be dear, and their desire to see raised to the utmost degree of efficiency. I believe this state of affairs would not exist were the people awakened to its necessities. Under all the clamor and cry for reduction there still is a feeling of pride in the heart of every American, and when they behold their Army, of which they have been accustomed to speak in terms of praise, being swept away, the reaction will be greater than the cry of economical editors for reduction.

The Army has wants. In the first place, strike from the list of appropriations all sums of money that do not belong to the Army, and from which it derives no material benefit, i.e. the appropriations for "River and Harbor Improvements," "Payment of War Claims," "Expenses of Compiling the History of the War," "National Cemeteries," and a long list of others, which are beneficial to the country. All these appropriations should be charged to the civil list of expenditures, and not to the War Department, then the people would readily see that the Army is not such a great expense as designing persons would have them believe. The Regular Army in time of peace is a school, for the training of its officers and men, and in the event of war can be expanded into legions. The germs properly sown, out of the great mass of untrained patriotic and ambitious men, which forms our grand Army for defence, can be readily organized an Army worthy of the Republic.

In all the Geographical Departments are large forts capable of quartering nearly a full regiment; to these should be sent different regiments every year or two, for the purpose of instructions. The system of study and instructions followed at these forts to be purely military, and such as a competent board of old officers decided upon. This system would entail a very meagre expense to the Government. Congress to assure every officer that his commission is secure to him while he is deserving of it. They all could lend their energies to the advancement of their profession, and take that natural pride of a soldier in bringing their regiment to the highest standard of excellence attainable. The men for a time would be free from the incessant manual labor required of troops at frontier posts, which breaks their soldierly spirit, and prevents in a measure, for want of proper time, their being formed into instructed soldiers. Under the system proposed, and only a general outline of which I have given, every regiment could devote one or two years to the performance of strictly military duty. It requires no keenness of perception to see that the Cavalry and Infantry stand in as much need of a school of instruction as, and requires one no more, than the Artillery.

J. A. B.

OLD POINT COMFORT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: This letter is written in the hope of affording a timely hint to some of those wives whose husbands have been ordered to some distant station, or, alas! to that eternal station from which there is no return. One of these having been my own case, I wish simply to record my own experiences.

Where we should go, I and my little helpless family, was our first thought. I had no relations with whom I cared to live; a city boarding-house is a dreary place, and, even if our slender purse could have borne the drain of one of your monster hotels, it is, at best, but a lonely and cheerless refuge. Besides, my eyes craved the sight of the dear, familiar uniform, which at least would remind me of vanished days. Just at this time I received a letter from a dear friend, who, like myself, had married into the Army. The letter contained an invitation to visit her at her present home in Fort Monroe. That letter changed the whole course of my life.

I went down by cars to Baltimore, thence to the Baltimore Steam Packet, and there I am yet, no longer visiting my friend, but established permanently at the pleasant Hygeia Hotel, on Old Point Comfort. Let me detail the considerations which led to this decision. In the first place the hotel is close to the fort, thus affording every facility for social relations, with the delightful circle to be found within its walls. The beauty of the place can hardly be exaggerated—the vast sweep of sparkling water, over which the salt breezes blow, bringing life and health upon their wings. The proprietor of the Hygeia House, Mr. Phoebe, is unremitting in his care for the well-being of his guests, catering not merely for their physical needs, but for their entertainment and amusement. The price of board to guests, who remain during the entire year, is but a trifle, and for this you are ensured a comfortable room, and an admirable table, as well as amusement, interest and beauty unlimited.

Though Old Point Comfort is best known as a

watering-place, it is by no means deserted, even in winter. Besides the society to be found in the fort and at the Navy-yard (which is only an hour's pleasant sail), there is a constantly increasing number of permanent guests established here. Among them are Admiral Taylor and family, the family of the recently deceased chaplain of the fort, the pretty young wife of one of our Army surgeons, who is away on the plains at present, besides sundry captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army, forming a refined, cultivated and agreeable circle. Norfolk is, as I have said, but an hour distant, and Baltimore but twelve hours by boat. Taking all these things into consideration, I decided that I could not do better than to locate myself here permanently, and I find reason to congratulate myself daily on the acquisition of a cheap, pleasant and healthful resort, in the midst of a scene whose interest and beauty are rarely equalled and never surpassed.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

R. S. S.

ABOLISHING THE LAUNDRESSES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In an editorial in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of February 1, 1876, you inform the enlisted men of the U. S. Army, that Inspector-General Marcy recommends the abolition of the laundresses of the Army, and that this recommendation is favorably endorsed by the Secretary of War and yourself.

To do washing properly, it is necessary that the Government furnishes every post with a wash-house, plenty of stoves, kettles, wash-tubs, wash-boards, lines for drying clothes, and plenty of rooms to dry the wet clothes in winter-time (perhaps a wash-sergeant too, in the same way as hospital steward, commissary, sergeant), and I have no hesitation in asserting that this wash-house, with utensils, will cost about as much as the rations, quarters, and fuel of the present laundresses.

Inspector-General Marcy refers to the European armies. Of all the European armies the English army is the one which is nearest in organization to our own Army. In the English army they have laundresses, and nobody recommends there the abolition of the laundresses. As a general rule, on the continent of Europe, one whole regiment is quartered in one very large building, in a city, and women, without getting rations, quarters, and fuel from the government, do the washing for the soldiers. As a general rule, in the United States the Army is located in one and two company-posts, far away from cities, in places where it is impossible to get women to do washing for soldiers, except the women belong to the Army, as is the case at present. When the U. S. Government quarters whole regiments in cities, as do the governments of Europe, then it will be time for the abolition of the laundresses.

In 1802 Congress ordered laundresses to do washing in time of peace for the rank and file, and the axiom—that women are created for household duties—is to-day just as correct as it was in 1802, and will be correct as long as the human species lasts (in spite of woman suffrage); hence, I am confident, Congress will not change the law.

A few years ago Inspector-General Marcy recommended that the rank and file be furnished with the so-called plated blouse. This blouse was issued to the men, and was found on trial so impracticable that the old pattern was and is issued again. I have no hesitation to assert that his recommendation to abolish the laundresses will be found in practice just as impracticable as the plated blouse.

RANK AND FILE.

LAND GRANT TO SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I notice that petitions have been presented to Congress, to give soldiers of the Union Army \$200 in lieu of the land grant. Your correspondent was in the Union Army, and has since served eight years in the Regular Army, during which time, and also while not in the service, has heard this question discussed many times. The law regarding this matter, as it now stands, is very partial, and its unfairness must be obvious to all who have given the subject a thought.

There is only a very small percentage of those for whose benefit this law was passed, who have taken advantage of it; to the great majority, clerks, mechanics, etc., it has been of no advantage and never will be. It is reasonable to suppose that all who would take advantage of the land grant act, have already done so, and it is only simple equity to give an equivalent to those to whom this act has been a dead letter.

I know that the Democratic countersign at present is "retrenchment," but every patriotic man and woman will understand, if this countersign is given when the question comes to a vote, that it is "not correct," and our Legislators may be assured of this.

Let all interested take up the matter with a good grip.

Bugler, sound the "assembly."

ONE OF THEM.

NAVAL ACADEMY MINERALOGICAL CABINET.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Some months ago you were kind enough to call attention to the attempt which we are making to establish a mineralogical cabinet at the Academy, and the advantages which would result from the possession of such a collection. Since your notice was made public, we have been very much encouraged in our efforts through the aid and sympathy which we have received from many friends of the Academy, both in and out of the Navy. We desire to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to the following contributors to the collection: Prof. A. R. Leeds, Stevens Institute of Technology; Prof. S. P. Sharples, State

Assayer, Mass.; Mr. H. A. Green, Nat. Hist. Soc.; Ass't C. F. Mabery, Harvard College Laboratory; Ass't G. W. Hawes, Sheffield Scientific School; Ass't A. H. Howe, Sheffield Scientific School.

Commander W. P. McCann, U. S. N.; Mrs. W. P. McCann; Chief Eng. A. Henderson, U. S. N.; P. A. Eng. C. H. Manning, U. S. N.; P. A. Eng. J. L. D. Borthwick, U. S. N.; Cadet Mid. S. E. Woodworth, U. S. N.; Cadet Eng. A. De King, U. S. N.; Cadet Eng. W. L. Cathcart, U. S. N.

Respectfully, etc.,

C. R. P. RODGERS, Rear Admiral, Superintendent.
U. S. N. Academy, Jan. 31, 1876.

THOUGHTS ON NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

BY A NAVAL OFFICER.—CHAPTER XIV.

"The nation that controls the sea controls the world."

Material of the Navy.—Shall we Build Our Ships of Wood or of Iron, and can We, as of Old, Construct "Type Ships" Superior to those of Foreign Powers?

One of the most vital questions, so far, at least, as the American Navy is concerned, is that which refers to the material of which the ship of the future is to be constructed. That is, shall we build our men-of-war of wood or iron? Science, sound judgment, and experience will answer unhesitatingly—of iron.

Whatever a small clique of half-educated and interested wooden ship builders in this country, may assert to the contrary, it is as certain as anything can be, that the days of wooden steam men-of-war, not to speak of merchantmen, are rapidly drawing to a close.* The marvel is, that in this age of education, presumably intelligent men can be found to advocate wooden men-of-war at all. Such anomalies can only be accounted for, as Mr. Punch accounted for the building, years ago, of a certain famous English frigate that would persist in laying over on her "larboard" side. "The Admiralty built the ship," he said, "out of its own head."

By these remarks the reader must not imagine that we wish to convey the idea, that timber should no longer continue to be used in the construction of steam men-of-war. On the contrary, timber, in its proper place, is invaluable, and will certainly be required as much as ever. Only it will not, as it has hitherto done in this country, form the main portion or frame of the fabric. That is, if we wish to have light, strong, fast, seaworthy, safe, economical, and durable steam vessels, we must construct them with iron frames (either transverse, longitudinal, or bracket), and not with wooden ones.† This is, in short, the opinion of the very highest authorities in the ship-building, scientific, naval, and commercial worlds. And it is reasonable, too, for the fact is, the strain that is brought on the different parts of a wooden hull, it is impossible to calculate. It was only by centuries of practice in the art of wooden ship-building that the materials used came to have the tabulated dimensions considered proper.‡

The strength of an iron hull, on the contrary, can be calculated mathematically to a nicety, and this calculation may be made to include the strains of all kinds to which it may be subjected, either by stress of weather in the open sea or in taking the ground in different positions.

Observe, however, that we do not here refer to the imperfectly built iron ships of 15 or 20 years ago, or even to the ships of 10 years since, or to the "cheap and flimsy" iron ships of the present time; but to the well built iron vessel of the year 1875; the strength which the various parts of iron ships ought to have, and the scantling requisite for giving this strength, having only within a few years past become fully appreciated through scientific investigation.

No naval architect of any real eminence, either in this country or abroad, can be found to contradict our assertion, that wooden hulls are much less suitable than iron ones, to receive and withstand the strains that the large screw engines and cannon of the present day, necessarily exert upon them in a seaway. It is amazing, that even the "wooden headed" ship-building clique have the hardihood to assert the contrary. Perhaps, however, the real reason for their course is, that they find themselves like stranded whales abandoned by the tide, left behind by the resistless current of progress and invention of the day, and have neither the education or the practical common sense and wit, to adapt themselves to the changed requirements of the times or of their art.

So long as short ships were built and paddle-wheel engines used, the difference in economy and durability, between wood and iron, was not so apparent as now—the actual longevity of a short, well braced, live oak frame, being undoubtedly very considerable. The mere life of the ship, however, is not wholly the question at issue; it is what I should prefer to call (if one may coin a word), the "speed life" that we want to get at.

So long as the wooden screw ship is new, and therefore rigid in her frame, she may possibly perform almost as well as the screw vessel with iron frame and skin, while, of course, the inflexible laws of nature are all in favor of the wooden vessel.

But the speed of the well built iron hull remains a constant (allowing for reasonable wear and tear to the

* The action of the clique referred to, forcibly reminds one of the somewhat similar course pursued by a certain famous Roman Pontiff, who once issued a Bull against a very wicked Comet. History has not recorded that the Comet stopped!

† Acting upon this theory, the present administration of the Navy Department has recently commenced the reconstruction of the *Monadnock* class of iron-clads, with iron hulls in lieu of the old wooden ones, completely worn out. An additional step in advance, however, should be the substitution of solid plates for the present laminated armor.

‡ In the very best wooden vessels of the present day, the mere weight of the wooden hull amounts to one-half of the total load line displacement. This is exactly the proportion of one of the heaviest foreign armor clads, recently built entirely of iron. It illustrates forcibly the great saving in weight gained by constructing ships of iron.

engines and boilers), while the speed of the best built wooden ship is constantly and steadily decreasing, as she continues, as she must do, in a greater or less degree (according to the strains she is subjected to), to work upon her fastenings, and when once this has occurred no amount of repair will bring her to a suitably rigid condition again. She must be rebuilt out and out, and rebraced, with the much decayed iron, before her engines and boilers can again, as originally they did, perform their office satisfactorily as to speed.

Now, this has been the actual history of every really fast wooden screw vessel in the American Navy, and it is only necessary to refer to such well known instances as the *Wyoming* and *Troquois*, in proof of the statement. No matter how well built and braced—after three or four years (even less in some cases) the "speed life" of the wooden hull is gone—the shaft is continually getting out of line, and in a few years more the once fast vessel becomes the traditional "lame duck" (average speed, 7 knots per hour or less), of which, at this present speaking, there are so many in the American Navy.

It is only because the "speed life" of wooden paddle wheel vessels is relatively much greater than that of screw ships (the straining action of a short shaft used transversely being less than that of a long one used longitudinally), that such comfortable old craft as the *Powhatan* can continue, as of yore, to jog along at a tolerable rate of speed, so long as questions of coal supply and expense are, not particularly considered, and the Treasury can be drawn upon *ad libitum*; but such craft are anything but men of war in the modern sense of the term, and it is indeed a most sorrowful commentary upon the condition of the American Navy when such old "haystacks" as this can come to be seriously regarded by naval officers in the light of serviceable vessels of war and desirable ships to command.

Viewed from another standpoint, to wit, the amount of money drawn from the Treasury in support of the Navy during the last fifteen years, it is enough to mantle our cheeks as Americans with the scarlet blush of shame.

But in treating this question of ship and engine construction, I shall assume from the very start that if, in a country like the United States, abounding with skilled and ingenious mechanics and with the choicest materials, whether timber or iron, for constructing vessels of war and engines of all kinds, there are not produced at least as good results as elsewhere, the fault must lie in a defective system of naval administration, and cannot with any sort of justice be charged (as some engineering charlatans, however, have done), to defects in material and workmanship. Discarding entirely the question of high priced labor, intelligent naval seamen who see much of the world cannot be made to believe that American mechanics are behind those of other nations in either skill or inventive genius, and our present demand being for modern "war vessels," we assert, emphatically, that they can be obtained at a not too extravagant cost if proper measures of reform in naval administration are taken for the future.

Allowing for minor differences of opinion, there is at least one point in regard to the construction of vessels in which all experienced naval seamen and experts in construction substantially agree, and this is that the "cruising ship" or unarmored "commerce destroyer" (and this is the class on which the United States should rely for striking its deadliest blows against a commercial power in time of war), should be designed to accommodate a very large instead of a small supply of coals, provisions and stores, for the reason that we have no colonies scattered over the track of our commerce where our ships can recruit. Hence in time of war our cruisers must rely largely on their own resources. This reason, independent of other important considerations, applies to the necessity of rendering these particular vessels both fast and handy under canvas as well as under steam.

Steam speed is of course a *sine qua non* in this age, and therefore steam should not, and canvas ought not to be applied in the light of mere auxiliaries, but both should be so perfectly applied (and this having been done abroad, it is held can be done here also*), that either may afford the best possible results that the circumstances attending their combined use will permit.

The question of good engines and boilers, which comes next in order, is therefore (at least to us), one of transcendent importance, since after all, the attainment of high speed under steam is really the primary condition to be fulfilled, the safety of the unarmored cruiser from the pursuit of iron-clads and her efficiency as a "commerce destroyer" alike demanding this quality.

The maximum full speed in smooth water of the finest mail steamers (which speed is often greatly exaggerated in the reports of rival lines), can be shown by reliable statistics seldom to exceed fourteen knots per hour, or, in other words, it does not exceed the actual speed attained under similar conditions by a number of the powerful iron-clads of England, France, Germany, Italy and Turkey. A minimum speed of fifteen knots per hour would therefore seem to be an

absolute necessity for the commerce destroyer. But the English frigate *Inconstant* has actually realized sixteen knots.

Perhaps to the layman the difference in speed between fourteen and sixteen knots per hour may seem trifling, but in reality it is a most serious difference, since, speaking roughly, full fifty per cent. greater engine power is required for the higher than the lower speed.

But greater engine power carries with it greater weight of machinery and weight of fuel, severer strains on the hull and the absolute need of greater structural strength to meet them, so that the engineering problem is, though not a difficult, yet perforce a complex one, requiring as it does for its solution great speed to be attained in combination with economy of fuel and lightness, compactness, strength and durability in the construction of engines.

Indeed it is argued with no little reason that the larger class of ships are the cheaper and most economical in the end, this ground being taken by the ablest experts in Great Britain, including Sir Spencer Robinson and Mr. E. J. Reed.

The subject of engines and boilers is, however, too vital a one to be crowded into a few lines at the termination of a chapter, and will therefore be reserved for the next paper.

(To be continued.)

STORE-HOSPITAL SHIPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of the 12th inst., I notice that the author of "Thoughts on Naval Administration," suggests the employment of four "store and hospital ships." Surely it must have escaped the writer's attention that the experience of every naval power is opposed to such a combination. If a ship is to be used as a hospital, it should be used for that purpose exclusively! Stores of any kind, ordnance, coal, provisions, clothing, or other materials cannot be placed on board a hospital-ship (where quietness and isolation are essential), without materially interfering with the comfort and welfare of the sick, to say nothing of the danger of infection.

There is no economy in such an arrangement, and the store-hospital ships, *Idaho* and *Pawnee* (in our own Service), are sad examples of that conflict of opinion and authority between the medical officer and officer in charge of stores (which it was next to impossible to avoid), and of the sacrifice of life due to over-crowding, and the constant noise and bustle, consequent upon the shipment and removal of cargo.

Let us have hospital ships, and store ships if necessary, but it is unwise and inhuman to combine them.

Homo.

THE COAST SURVEY.

The following officers of the Navy are at present attached to the Coast Survey.

Commander Edward P. Lull, Hydrographic Inspector; Acting Master Robert Platt, Office duty, Washington, D. C.

ATLANTIC COAST.

Steamer *George S. Blake*—Gulf of Mexico. Lieutenant-Commander C. D. Sigbee, commanding; Lieutenants J. E. Pillsbury and W. O. Sharrer; Masters R. G. Peck and M. F. Wright; Ensign W. E. Sewell.

Steamer *A. D. Bache*—East Coast of Florida. Lieutenant-Commander John C. Kennett, commanding; Acting Ensign Geo. Glass; Mates Larkin T. Lee and James A. Smith.

Steamer *Thomas R. Gedney*—West Coast of Florida. Lieutenant R. D. Hitchcock, commanding; Lieutenant James Franklin; Masters John Hubbard, H. C. T. Nye, and J. L. Hursicker; Passed Assistant Engineer H. N. Stevenson.

Steamer *Endeavor*—Coast of South Carolina. Lieutenant C. T. Hutchins, commanding; Masters S. H. May and Wm. M. Wood; Ensign Henry McCrea.

Steamer *Fathomer*—Coast of North Carolina. Lieutenant James M. Grimes, commanding; Master T. G. C. Salter; Ensign O. W. Lowry.

Schooner *Geo. M. Bache*—Coast of South Carolina. Lieutenant Jefferson F. Moser, commanding; Master J. B. Murdock.

Steamer *Arago*—Coast of North Carolina. Lieutenant R. Wainwright, commanding; Master W. P. Ray; Ensign F. H. Lefavor.

Schooner *Earnest*—West Coast of Florida. Lieutenant John M. Hawley, commanding; Lieutenant Uriah R. Harris; Master G. L. Hanus; Ensign A. H. Cobb.

Schooner *Palinurus*—East Coast of Florida. Lieutenant C. A. Bradbury, commanding; Master J. H. C. Coffin.

Schooner *Silliman*—West Coast of Florida. Master K. Niles, commanding; Masters William F. Low, H. O. Rittenhouse, and H. W. Schaefer.

Steamer *Baton Rouge*—Coast of Louisiana. Master Alexander McCracken.

PACIFIC COAST.

Steamer *F. R. Hassler*—Coast of California. Lieutenant-Commander H. C. Taylor, commanding; Lieutenants George Talcott, Frank Curtis, Richardson Clover, Geo. W. Tyler, and James D. Adams; Passed Assistant Paymaster J. B. Redfield.

THE CONFEDERATE RECORDS.

REV. J. William Jones, D. D., Secretary of the Southern Historical Society, has made the following reply to Secretary Belknap's letter, which we published Feb. 5:

OFFICE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, STATE CAPITOL, RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 2, 1876.
General William W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington.
DEAR SIR: Your favor of recent date has been duly received, and its contents fully considered. Your private secretary rightly informed you that the Southern Historical Society has accumulated a

large mass of official reports and other documents bearing on the late war; that we are diligently adding to our store, and that as our object in making the collection is to place our Confederate people right upon the record, we are ready to co-operate most heartily in any effort which shall tend to secure that result. It will be a great satisfaction to our people to learn that your department contemplates a publication of the official records, both Federal and Confederate; and I am sure that there will be a general disposition to aid you in supplying the missing links. To be frank, there has been, as you intimate, a widespread fear at the South, that few of the captured Confederate records would ever see the light, and a general feeling that their suppression, and a refusal to give access to them, would be a great wrong to the cause of justice and truth. Your assurance that nothing of the sort is contemplated, and that in the publication proposed by the department there is "no thought whatever of discriminating in favor of one section as against another," will be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction. The people of the South are not only willing, but anxious, that the whole of their official records should be given to the world, and that the future historian should have the opportunity of judging them in the light of those records. Be assured, then, of our hearty co-operation in supplying your department with missing Confederate documents. We will have furnished you properly authenticated copies of such as are in our possession, and will assist you in procuring others—it being understood, of course, that your department will afford us similar facilities in the prosecution of our work.

Thanking you for your courteous letter, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary Southern Historical Society.

THE N. Y. *World* says: General Banning, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, says the next bill that the committee will take up will be that providing for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. From expressions of individual members of the commission, General Banning believes that the bill will be favorably reported to the House. General Banning says the commission will consent to no bill calculated to impair the efficiency of the Army, but an earnest effort will be made to add to its efficiency and promote its morale by lopping off all excrescences.

THE reporter of the *Atlanta Herald* gives the following description of McPherson Barracks, Ga., in a late number: Here everything is kept in the most perfect order, and discipline rules supreme. The gardens and parade ground are scrupulously clean and neat. There is an air of comfort and a touch of beauty everywhere to be seen. Around the quarters, in course of erection, is a beautiful fence to accord with the dwellings, which are receiving a fresh coat of paint of bright lead color, interspersed with streaks of white along the panels and window frames, which is both tasty and attractive. This little military village consists of about forty buildings proper, and they, together with the mess halls, guard house, chapel and out-buildings, swell the number to about one hundred in all. The hospital, which is a model of convenience and comfort, is under the charge of Assistant Surgeon Alfred Delaney, assisted by Dr. W. T. Owsley, Acting Assistant Surgeon. The best evidence that can be offered in its management is from the fact, that out of the three hundred soldiers there are but six under medical treatment, all of an ordinary nature, the worst of the six cases being one of intermittent fever, and the patient is now convalescent. There is held in the Chapel divine service every Sunday, and the services are very impressively conducted by the Rev. George Van Wyck, of New York, who also has a pretty parsonage. The officers are men of sterling integrity and worth, many of whom belong to the first families in the country. They are gentlemanly and polite, and associate in none but the best classes of society. Their quarters are elegantly fitted out, and those who have their families live in separate houses, which for neatness and comfort cannot be excelled. Quite a number of pretty little soldier boys and girls were to be seen around the officers' homes, which lent an air of domestic tranquillity to the scene. The garrison is under the command of General Frank Wheaton, of the Second Infantry, better known as the Modoc General Wheaton, for his valuable services rendered in suppressing those indomitable Indians under their leader Captain Jack, who gave so much trouble to the Government two years ago. The general is now, however, absent, on a tour of inspection in Alabama, and Colonel W. H. Brown, of the Eighteenth Infantry, is temporarily in charge. A dress parade is held every afternoon just before sundown, except Saturdays and Sundays, when the regimental band, under the leadership of Prof. James A. Gibson, discourses excellent music, which reflects credit upon himself and to the other members of the band.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

At a stated meeting of the commandery of the State of Massachusetts, held at the Parker House, Boston, February 2, the following were elected Companions of the Order of the first class: Acting Assistant Paymaster Edward T. Barker, late U. S. N., Charlestown, Mass.; Brevet Major Almyne H. G. Richardson, Washington, D. C.; First Lieutenant Albert F. Upton, late Regimental Quartermaster Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Boston.

* We refer, of course, to the *Duquesne* of the French navy, and the *Inconstant*, *Shah*, *Raleigh*, *Rover*, *Boadicea*, *Active* and *Voltage* of the British navy. The *Inconstant* (and she having been the first built, is, perhaps, the least efficient for her size of all), is a powerful full rigged unarmored iron cruiser, sheathed with wood and coppered, of 5,782 tons displacement, carries an enormous amount of canvas and a battery of 10 nine-inch and 6 seven-inch rifle cannon, has realized a speed of 16.51 knots per hour over the measured mile, and cost in all \$1,084,017, or about two-thirds the cost of our wooden *Florida*, late *Wampanoag*, now hogged at New London, and less than half the cost of our wooden *Tennessee*. The *Voltage* is a full rigged unarmored iron cruiser of 3,078 tons displacement, carries 10 heavy cannon (6 being seven-inch rifles), has realized 15.01 knots over the measured mile, and cost in all \$610,498. This latter vessel, which is sheathed with wood and coppered also, subsequently realized in an open trial of six hours (according to official published reports), 15.128 knots per hour. The speed of our wooden *Tennessee*, now on the China station, has not yet been published, but is known from private advices not to exceed 11½ knots.

scores were: G. L. Morse, 73; H. L. Quinn, 73; H. Maynard, 69; G. Underhill, 69; H. W. Blackmore, 69; F. Shon

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—This regiment assembled at armory on Monday evening, February 14, for the purpose instruction in the school of the battalion. Before the drill, details from each company reported to Adj't. Frothingham, and the ceremony of guard mounting was performed. It was evident that the command needed instruction in this part of the tactics; several sergeants, after bringing their details into line, saluted the adjutant instead of the sergeant-major. Par. 818. The adjutant corrected all of the mistakes made, except the corporal of the sentinels. He would strongly recommend the corporals of the Twenty-third to study that part of the paragraph referred to above, which relates to their duties. At a quarter past eight line was formed, eight commands, twelve files, and the regiment was turned over to Colonel Ward. Some of the files were not full, and the adjutant was instructed to fill them from those who had been detailed for guard duty. The line was again formed. The manual which followed was fair, but not quite up to the standard. The colonel then gave the command, "Line officers to the front and centre." Some came to the front, others remained where they were, the line of file closers. March in column of fours following in very poor step. The colonel tried to remedy it by striking time, halting and starting the march, but with little success. Then came the march in double time, equal-lead. "Fours left" showed that much distance had been lost, and that the commandants do not dress simultaneously. We commend to their notice Pars. 224 and 417. The captain of the third company failed to resume his place in the centre of his command, and remained in line until the next order was given. After ordering the color and

general guides on the line and making a new alignment, the colonel commanded, "Side step to left." Half of a company front distance was lost in this movement, between one or two companies. Things went very well until, the regiment being in column of fours, the colonel gave the command, "Left front into line." The guides were slow in taking their places, and much distance was lost. A repetition of the movement was even worse. The color company failed to take its place in line, remaining in the rear. Right front into line was somewhat of an improvement, but far from good. On right into line was very good. Being in column of fours, the command "fours left" was given; the same mistake occurred as before, captains dressing slowly, and several not resuming their places in front of their commands. Centre forward would have been excellent, had the leading fours of the left wing obliqued three yards to the left to make room for file closers. The second time the movement was performed the mistake did not occur. The drill throughout was a disappointment to our representative, and shows that the Twenty-third is pretty rusty. We expected very few and very small mistakes, and found them many and glaring, especially in the slow dressing business. Colonel Ward follows one bad policy in "covering up" errors, as it is called. They should be corrected, no matter who is looking on. They should be hidden. No audience is composed entirely of greenhorns; and when spectators see mistakes passed over they have a right to infer that the commanding officer is ignorant of them. We may know different of Colonel Ward, but nevertheless it looks as if the spectators might be right. We expect, however, to see better drills of the Twenty-third before this season is over. On the 19th of February the next band concert will be given. The series is becoming very attractive to Brooklynites, and we hope it will help the Centennial business.

THIRTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—This regiment will assemble at the armory for battalion drill, as follows: Wednesday, February 16; Friday, February 18. The regiment will assemble in full uniform and white gloves at the armory on Tuesday, February 22, for review by Major-General Thomas S. Dakin, battalion drill and presentation of marksman's badges. The following changes are announced: Discharged honorably, for expiration of term service, Captain George Ross, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Wm. Baumann, and Charles Sultan, Sergeant Wm. Brust and Corporal Diehl, Company A; John Kroder, Adolph Breimann and Dahlbender, Company D. Resigned—First-Lieutenant and Commissary Joseph Seitz.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.—The right wing of this regiment had a battalion drill at the armory, on Tuesday evening, February 15. The number present was equalized in four commands of twelve files front, Lieutenant-Colonel Brownell commanding. The manual, formation of single rank, wheelings, and loading and firing, constituted the principal part of the drill. This was the third drill of the first series, the fourth and last taking place on Thursday, February 19. Major Bradley made his first appearance in his new position, and we were well pleased with the manner in which he fulfilled the duties of his office. Company I will have a reception on Tuesday evening, February 22, which bids fair to be a success. Lieutenant E. H. Mosely has tendered his resignation.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—This regiment is ordered to appear in full dress uniform, shako with pompon, at the Rink on Third avenue, between Sixth and Sixth-and-a-half streets, on Tuesday evening, February 22, at 7:30. General Vilmar will review the command, and there will also be dress parade, guard mounting, and presentation of marksman's badges. Detail for Guard: Officer of Day, Captain A. L. See; Officer of Guard, Lieutenant Imlay. Detail for Guard Mounting: Officer of Day, Captain M. L. Valentine; Officers of Guard, Lieutenants Milne and Perry. By reference to our advertising columns our readers will observe that tickets can be obtained of any of the veteran or active members of the command. Major McAlpine, Captains Webber, Hoffman, and the other members of the committee having the management of affairs, are a sufficient guarantee that success will follow. Dancing will commence at ten o'clock, and only those who are in full dress will be allowed upon the floor. The music will be by the new regimental band, which is fast gaining in popularity. Thus the regiment offers attractions which cannot fail to fill with guests even as large a building as the Rink. Captain O. C. Hoffmann, I. R. P., desires us to say that the officers of the regiment have promised to devote more time to rifle practice after the 22d of February. At present they are hard at work on the manual and marching.

NEW YORK CHANGES during the month of January, 1876.—First Brigade.—H. Oelrichs, captain and ordnance officer. Separate Troop Cavalry, Sixth Division.—E. L. Robinson, second-lieutenant.

Separate Troop Cavalry, Eighth Division.—J. Beier, Jr., second-lieutenant.

Battalion Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade.—Edward J. Kelly, captain; Peter J. Smith, second-lieutenant.

Fifth Infantry.—L. Gerner, first-lieutenant.

Eighth.—A. L. Whitelaw, quartermaster.

Ninth.—R. A. Britton and M. B. Herts, first and Chas. Houseman, second-lieutenant.

Tenth.—E. Bowditch, major; J. H. Ten Eyck, Wm. J. Hill, second-lieutenant.

Twelfth.—Abel H. Herts and Jethro Mosher, first-lieutenant.

Thirteenth.—Wm. R. Syme, major.

Twenty-first.—Henry L. Ziegenfuss, chaplain; Samuel K. Darrow, Jr., adjutant; Jas. M. Winslow, I. R. P.

Twenty-second.—Herman Henneberger, first-lieutenant.

Twenty-third.—Darius Ferry, Jr., captain; Walter J. Cowling, first; Eugene W. Burd and Abram Allen, Jr., second-lieutenant.

Twenty-seventh.—Hubbard W. Mitchell, assistant surgeon.

Thirty-fifth.—John L. Phelps, first-lieutenant.

Forty-seventh.—Alvah G. Brown, I. R. P.; Wm. H. Brownell, lieutenant-colonel; Geo. C. Bradley, major; Edward F. Gayler, first-lieutenant.

Fiftieth.—Frank E. Buck, first-lieutenant.

Fifty-fourth.—Christian Heilbrunn, captain; Charles Phifer, first and Louis E. Weed, second-lieutenant.

Fifty-fifth.—John Bayer, first and Geo. P. P. Moody, and Fred Schoenagel, second-lieutenants.

Seventy-first.—Samuel G. Blakely, first and Everardus Warner, second-lieutenant.

Seventy-ninth.—Kenneth F. MacLennan, surgeon; Patrick Macdonald Allen, assistant surgeon.

Eighty-fourth.—Benjamin Bradshaw, first-lieutenant.

One Hundred and Tenth.—Robert P. Bush, major.

Brevet Commissions.—First-Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Tenth regiment, major by brevet. First-Lieutenant and Adjutant, Richard Farig, Eleventh regiment, captain by brevet.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted during the same period:

Chas. A. Walker, first-lieutenant, Tenth; Alexander W. Whitelaw, captain, Eighth; Wm. W. Mail, ordnance officer, First Brigade; Wm. J. Douglass, first-lieutenant, Eighth; Wm. H. Bourdette, first-lieutenant, Twenty-eighth; Wm. Blaise, captain Twenty-fifth; Thos. Davis, first-lieutenant, Eighth; John Penberthy, captain, Eighth; Wm. J. Harding, captain, Twenty-second; Albert Marrer, captain Fifty-fifth; Jas. A. Fisher, second-lieutenant, Twentieth Brigade Battalion; Jas. F. Farrell, engineer, Twentieth Brigade; Henry D. Dumont, second-lieutenant, Thirtieth; Louis Hallen, captain, Fourteenth; Joseph Seitz, C. S., Thirty-second; Henry Fulton, I. R. P., First Brigade; Wm. H. Langley, A. C., Fifth Brigade; Theo. D. Rich, first-lieutenant, Twelfth; Louis B. Van Wageningen, captain, Twentieth; David S. Has-

brouck, Adjutant, Twentieth; Willett L. Hasbrouck, quartermaster, Twentieth; Frank A. Becker, captain, Fifty-first; Chas. F. Fucher, A. C., Sixty-fifth; Jacob Munzel and Otto Heinemann, captain, Eleventh; Wm. Brandt, I. R. P., Eleventh; Geo. E. Kassmire, chaplain, Eleventh; Jeremiah V. Moserole, brigadier-general, Eleventh Brigade; Wm. C. Booth, quartermaster, Fourteenth; Geo. Ross, I. R. P., Thirty-second; Benj. F. Watson, quartermaster, Thirtieth; Henri D. Maziere, first-lieutenant, Fourteenth; George B. Squires, first-lieutenant, Forty-seventh.

NEW JERSEY.—The adjutant-general reports 139,434 as the number of persons in the State between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who are liable to perform military duty. At the Fall inspection the command in the First Brigade passed 1,294 men and 125 officers. The Second Brigade passed 1,050 men and 102 officers. The aggregate strength of the First Brigade is 1,759; that of the Second Brigade at 1,761. Company C, Third Infantry, is drilling regularly, this excellent command having been designated to represent New Jersey in the Centennial Legion. In a few days it will parade one hundred rifles, a number of recruits having been recently admitted to membership. The officers of both brigades are attending "school," in which the greatest interest is manifested. In the Third Infantry, First-Lieutenant E. H. Ropes was last week elected captain of Company A, and First-Lieutenant Fred C. Tonpet, captain Company F. The First and Fifth regiments will parade in Newark on the 22d instant, and several companies of the Seventh Infantry will parade in Trenton in honor of the day. A brass cannon made in Strasburg in 1756, and taken to Quebec by the French; subsequently taken by the English, and again from the latter by the New Jersey Continentals, has been returned from the State arsenal to the city of Elizabeth. On Washington's Birthday it will be paraded through the city.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSIONS.—Conditional.—Ninth Infantry, Major L. C. Lane; Sixth Infantry, Second-Lieutenant, C. F. Fisher. Appointments.—First Brigade Staff, Captain and Aide-de-Camp, H. A. Stevens; Captain and Engineer, E. H. Howins; Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster, L. G. Burham.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS.—The first of the brigade inspections took place at the armory of Company I, Dorchester, on the evening of February 8. The inspection was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, assistant adjutant-general, assisted by Captain Horton, aide-de-camp. The company is very pleasantly situated, having a good armory, and all necessary conveniences for the safety and care of the State property. A very neat gun rack, with glass doors and closets for the uniforms, hats, and overcoats, and upon the floor above a good drill hall. Before inspection an election was held for captain, resulting upon the second ballot in the unanimous choice of J. T. Paget. The position of first-lieutenant was to have been filled also, but upon several members representing that the company was not prepared to fill that vacancy, it was postponed. The second-lieutenant being absent the command fell upon the first-sergeant, who formed for inspection in the hall. Ranks were opened badly, no assuring the guides or verifying the alignments; inspection arms very few men execute correctly; men generally unsteady. Arms and accoutrements were found in fair condition; uniforms poor, fitting wretchedly, and the coats, in three cases out of five, showing the greater proportion of the seat of the trousers; here and there a button off, shoulder knots loose in many instances, and three men without gloves. A short drill followed, but owing to the lack of commissioned officers, proved far from a success. The only movements attempted were breaking by fours to the right, marching, change of arms, wheeling left into line, and the manual. The latter was very loose, yet there was a perceptible "snap" which redeemed it somewhat, but the "order" was terrific, the concussion fairly shaking the building. The marching was too fast, distances poorly kept, and unnecessary crowding in wheeling into line. Allowance should be made for this company, as it has been in a very unsettled condition for some time past, and without its proper officers, all of which tell against it badly. It has good stock in its ranks, and we hope to see it brought up to its proper position. Good solid work will do it, and nothing else.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS BRIGADE.—G. O. No. 2 officially announce the changes and appointments upon the brigade staff.

THIRD MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.—Company F, Taunton City Guards, hold their annual prize drill on February 28. The judges are Brigadier-General W. W. Blackman, Captain H. A. Stevens and Adjutant S. L. Braley.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—COMPANY G, Twenty-eighth New York, have elected J. D. Martin captain.

—THE First Troop, Washington Greys, and Weecocoe Legion will parade at Philadelphia on Washington's Birthday.

—THE right wing of the Twenty-eighth New York met for the purpose of battalion drill on Thursday, February 14.

—CAPTAIN Sandhusen's Cavalry is recruiting rapidly. Thirty-one recruits joined in a body last week.

—CAPTAIN William Broughton, of the Twenty-seventh New York, has tendered his resignation, his term of service having expired.

—MAJOR Timmes' Battery will fire a salute of one hundred guns at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, on Washington's Birthday, February 22.

—A "CALICO HOP" will be given by the members of Company B, Eleventh New York, at the Bowers Garden, on Tuesday, the 29th February.

—COLONEL R. Dale Benson has issued a circular to the First Pennsylvania urging the command to use every endeavor to add to their number.

—LIEUTENANT-Colonel Ryder, Seventh; Major Davenport, Eighth New York, and Captain Varian, Brigade A. D. C., have been constituted a court-martial in the Third New York Brigade.

—THE Washington Grey Troop have elected Mr. Trimmer to the office of second-lieutenant, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Lieutenant J. Rozell.

—AN election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of General Meserole, Eleventh New York Brigade, will be ordered probably during the coming week.

—CAPTAIN H. Porter, of the Twenty-Seventh New York is very ill. An attack of hemorrhage, resulting from a wound received during the war, is the cause of his sickness.

—THE warrants—\$400 per company—from the State of Pennsylvania for 1875, are reported as likely to be received this week by the First Pennsylvania Division. They will be very welcome.

—AN election for captain of Company K, Fifteenth New York, has been ordered for Monday evening, February 21. Company F, of this command, presented to Captain Philip Stuber a handsome regulation sword and belt.

—A RANGING for the use of the Third New York Division has been selected, about half way between Albany and Schenectady. The new range has not yet been named, but it will be formally opened in the Spring.

—SEVERAL officers of the Seventh New York Brigade met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Friday, February 12. Among them was General Blauvelt, Colonel Underhill, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooley, Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, Captain Coburn, Captain Sanvan, and Lieutenant Thompson.

—A NUMBER of the Old Guard, of this city, left for Charleston, S. C., February 16, to take part in the celebration on Washington's Birthday. They will parade with the Charleston Washington Light Guard, and during their stay will be the guests of the Mayor and Common Council.

—THE tenth competition for the Forest and Stream Competition, held at Conlin's Gallery, on Thursday, February 10, Mr. Farwell taking the first badge, with the highest score ever made in the Gallery, 48 out of possible 50.

—THE Sixth Regular Subscription Match, at Creedmoor, Jr., took place on February 15. The winning scores were: D. Davids, 45; R. Rathbone won three prizes, scores, 44, 39 and 38; F. N. De Witt, 36. The new gold badge will be on exhibition this week.

—THE Massachusetts Rifle Association held a meeting at Spy Pond, on Saturday, February 12. The best scores were as follows: Frost, 45; Kirkwood, 43; Jackson, 43; Sanborn, 42; Noyes, 42; Messinger, 42; Wemyss, Jr., 42; Poland, 42, and Currier, 42. h. p. s., 50.

—AT the annual ball of the National Lancers, at their armory, in Boston, Mass., Wednesday, February 4, the Norfolk, Va., Light Artillery Blues were represented by Mr. W. H. Aborn. Among the guests of the evening were: Governor Rice, General T. Sherman, General Chamberlain, and Colonel Kingsburg.

—THE reception of the Veteran Association of the Forty-seventh New York took place on the evening of February 16. Messrs. W. D. Cornell, P. P. Littlebridge, H. Hasler and Cortlandt St. John, the committee of arrangements, are to be congratulated upon the success which their efforts have met.

—JUDGE Gildersleeve will lecture at Newark, Monday evening, February 21, in aid of the Home of the Friendless. His subject is "American Rifemen in Ireland." Mr. Boylan will give a dinner at his residence, before the lecture, to which many prominent National Guardsmen have been invited.

—THE Massachusetts Rifle Association are to hold a prize match on February 22, at which six prizes are to be offered. The first and second prizes are to be respectively a gold and silver medal; the third and fourth, revolvers; the fifth a powder flask, and the sixth a sum of money.

—WE have nothing definite from Pennsylvania as to the Centennial. The Legislature have made no appropriation yet. Governor Hartranft is very reticent on the subject, and rumor has it, very much annoyed. The necessity of economy under the circumstances will prevent any general demonstration in Philadelphia on Washington's Birthday.

—THE Veterans of the First Pennsylvania will celebrate Washington's Birthday at Concert Hall, Philadelphia. Major E. H. Benson, Major A. North, and Lieutenant A. D. Fell have been appointed a committee of arrangements. General Bankson and staff, General Multhead and staff, General Thayer and staff will be present. Addresses will be made by Governor Hartranft and Judge Craig Biddle.

—THE Second New York Battalion will parade on Tuesday afternoon, February 22. The field, staff and line officers will meet at the Assembly Rooms, Troy, N. Y., on Friday evening, February 18. Lieutenant-Colonel Munn calls attention to the parade on Washington's Birthday as being the anniversary of the first parade of the command.

—THE reception of the Washington Grey Troop, at the armory on the evening of Washington's Birthday, bids fair to be a most enjoyable and select affair. The committee having the matter in charge are receiving assistance from every member of the command. If any who attend fail to have a good time we shall be disappointed. After that, the troop are going to work at their sabre exercise in earnest, in preparation for a show drill.

—CAPTAIN Charles J. Chatfield, commanding Company I, Twenty-seventh New York, has succeeded in inducing his command to devote an extra half hour every drill night to the study and discussion of the code and regulations, and to the laws governing the National Guard. The men thus obtain a knowledge of their duties to the State, the penalties prescribed should they fail to perform them, and the reasons why the laws were established. The example is one which it would be well for others to follow.

—GENERAL Vilmar, commanding the Second New York Brigade, has appointed a court-martial composed of the following officers: Colonel Richard Vose, of the Seventy-first New York, president; Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery, of the New York, major; Major Stewart, of the Eleventh New York, and Lieutenant-Colonel King, brigade judge advocate. Colonel Unbekant, of the Eleventh New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery, of the Ninth New York, and Major McAlpine, of the Seventy-first New York, have been constituted a board of examination for the Second New York Brigade.

—THE complete programme of the Creedmoor Spring Meeting, as now issued, is as follows: Opening May 25. Matches—I. Directors, 300 yards, seven shots. II. Short range, for all-comers, at 300 yards, seven shots. III. Military, for teams of five from any company of National Guard, seven shots at 300 yards. IV. Mid-range teams of five from any company in the United States, Navy or rifle club, at 500 yards, sporting rifles at 700 yards, special military at 600 yards, second class target. V. All comers, same terms for individuals instead of teams. VI. Leech Cup. VII. Patrick Henry Rifle, open to the Dollymount team at 1,000 yards, ten shots.

—THE War Veterans Union Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., have elected officers for the year 1876, as follows: General E. B. Fowler, president; Colonel George W. Stillwell, Major A. C. Tate and Captain J. W. Selvage, vice-presidents; J. A. Miller, secretary; J. McJannet, treasurer; Captain A. A. Livingston, financial secretary; Major Thomas Bell, Colonel E. H. Little, Captain S. H. Mildenburg, Major A. V. Bergen, Captains A. H. D. Doty, W. Thorn, F. K. Jacks, George M. Dick, E. C. Parkinson and T. Moscorro, Messrs. J. Van Keuren and Jas. Woodward, executive committee.

—J. F. ACKERMAN, Thirtieth New York, asked the Adjutant-General for a decision upon the following: By-laws of our company say, "No members shall have any voice or vote at any meeting who shall be in arrears for dress, fines, or assessments to the amount of \$5 or over." Second, "No member shall be elected to any office if he be in arrears to the amount of \$3 or over." Can any member be legally debarred from holding military or civil office, or from voting for any candidate for the same? The Adjutant-General replied that the first by-law, so far as it applies to election of officers, is void. At meetings for ordinary business there is no impropriety in the by-law.

—MAJOR-General George Vernon, commanding the National Guard of California, has made the following staff appointments: J. J. Kellogg, lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general; Frank Soule, Jr., lieutenant-colonel and engineer; C. L. Weiler, lieutenant-colonel and ordnance officer; H. S. Smith, lieutenant-colonel and quartermaster; Mark McDonald, lieutenant-colonel and commissary; P. W. Black, lieutenant-colonel and inspector; J. J. Tobin, lieutenant-colonel and paymaster; E. P. Reed, lieutenant-colonel and judge advocate; C. K. Breeze, lieutenant-colonel and surgeon; S. Mayer, major and aide-de-camp; Frank J. Skelly, major and aide-de-camp, and W. H. Chamberlain, major and aide-de-camp. Colonel Kellogg was formerly a member of the Twenty-third New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures is, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

X. Y. Z.—PHILIPS, N. Y., February 11, 1876, asks: "Can a duly enlisted man in the U. S. Army furnish a substitute to serve out the remainder of his unexpired term of enlistment? Is there a law or an order from the War Department prohibiting such substitute? ANSWER.—I. No. 2. Not that we know of. There is none permitting it."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE London *Standard* says that four French officers at Amiens have been cashiered, for attending the funeral service celebrated there on the anniversary of the Emperor's death.

Two composite sloops of light draught of water, to carry rifled guns, throwing a shot of 116lbs., with complements of 100 officers and men, are to be built immediately by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, according to English advices.

DURING further experiments which are to be carried by the English Siege Train Committee in the course of the ensuing spring, the Moncrieff system of mounting ordnance is to be tested in order to ascertain whether it is applicable for siege operations.

THE sum of £850 has been subscribed to the Goliath Relief Fund. This amount includes £10 from Miss Florence Nightingale, who in a letter to the Lord Mayor offers her "best wishes and three cheers for the success of all such training ships."

ACCORDING to the *al-Jawab*, a recent estimate of the European population in Egypt gives the number at 79,966, of which 47,316 reside at Alexandria. Of the total 34,700 are Hellenes, 17,000 French, 13,906 Italians, 6,300 Austrians, 600 British, and 1,100 Germans.

THE English Admiralty has decided to throw open the Royal Naval School at Greenwich to 200 additional boys. The institution, founded eighty-three years since for the sons of seamen and Royal Marines, has hitherto annually trained 800 boys for the naval service, which number will be increased to 1,000.

THE British Royal Carriage Department, says the *Naval and Military Gazette*, is very busy at the present moment. It has received orders to construct forty land-service carriages for the 38-ton gun by September next. We may gather from this fact that land-forts are to be armed with this weapon as well as turret-ships.

OWING to the difficulties and dangers attending the transport of the 81-ton gun, a small vessel is to be built which will carry the gun and carriage upon a line of rails. The gun is now being rebored, and is expected to be ready for the second series of trials early in August. Meanwhile, four of these monsters are being forged for the *Inflexible*.

A RETURN has been made to the Admiralty of the English training-ship *Impregnable*. At the end of the year 1874, there were 1,248 first-class, and 2,664 second-class boys in the training and gunnery ships. In 1874 the number voted for in the estimates was 3,000, but only 2,729 were entered, and this is a higher number than had been attained since 1871. During the year 2,889 boys were drafted out of the training-ships into sea-going ships.

IT appears likely, says *Engineering*, that the French government will adopt Messrs. Aveling and Porter's steam sapper for use in the artillery service. An experiment was made in the Champs de Mars before Gen. Cissey, Minister of War, when a 6 horse power steam sapper hauled a train consisting of 18 guns, weighing 29,000 kilos. The guns were all connected with chains, and the train was more than 135 yards long. Had it been hauled by horses, 110 would have been used. The success of the experiment was complete.

THE German defensive system of fortifications and torpedoes is to be supplemented by chains stretched across the channels. These impediments can be quickly placed in position, and it will be difficult, if not impracticable, for an enemy to break through or remove them. They will be sunk below the surface of the water. Mortar batteries will also be established, and the distance carefully ascertained, that vertical fire may be brought to bear upon the enemy. The mortars are placed behind banks of earth, and perfectly secure from the enemy's fire.

A REPORT just published by the General Staff at Berlin, reviews the experiments since 1871, relative to balloons in time of war. The deductions are, that all attempts to direct the course of aerial machines have failed; but that means for causing balloons to ascend or descend at pleasure, without throwing out ballast or allowing gas to escape, will be yet perfected. There is also ground for expecting a plan before long for renewing, by chemical means, the gas in the balloon during its flight. It is most expedient to employ balloons of moderate size.

A FRENCH historian, describing the sufferings of the French army before Torres Vedras, said—"Massena had no provisions, and this owing to the barbarous and short-sighted system of never having magazines, of never paying for anything in presence of an enemy who paid for everything. Our troops had to live on rapine. . . . But it was often necessary to tear them from the unfortunate peasants, who were thus condemned to die of hunger. These scenes demoralized the soldiers, and developed in them the habits of brigands. When provisions became scarce acts of cruelty were performed, which had long ceased to dishonor the military character." Marmont wrote that when the French soldiers met a Portuguese, they seized him and put him to the torture in order to make him reveal where his provisions were hidden. They first hanged him red—this was a warning; they then hanged him blue if he refused to speak, and left his carcass swinging in the air. We might point to numerous historical pages to show what policy it is for an invading army not to pay its way.

GENERAL Klapka, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, has returned to Constantinople on a mission connected with the construction of Turkish Railways. He is accompanied by Herr Stempf, director of one of the Austrian railways. Herr Stempf wishes to persuade the Turkish Minister of War to create a military railway battalion similar to those in the German and Austrian armies. Herr Stempf contends that a body of men trained to destroy or reconstruct railways, and instructed in all the details of railway work has become an almost indispensable part of every modern army.

THE precautions adopted on board the *Wellesley* training-ship, to prevent fire, are as follows, says the *Naval and Military Gazette*: The lamp-room is fitted like a powder-magazine, and situated on the main-deck. The stone floor is surrounded with brick walls cemented over, has magazine bull's-eyes and lamps outside, the deck above is sheathed over, and it has the door that was removed from the magazine. No light is allowed inside. An iron table is used for trimming the lamps. Buckets of sand are kept on all decks, which will instantly extinguish paraffin oil. The cask of oil is placed in the main chains, balanced in such a way that a kick will send it over-board.

THE aggregate of the Serbian army, says *Broad Arrow*, reorganised in 1867, is 159,000 men and 306 guns. It is composed of a small body always under arms, chiefly infantry; a large body of militia, two portions of which are wholly artillery; a very small body of cavalry, and a considerable number of volunteers. The officers are intelligent and well-trained, whilst the rank-and-file are far superior to any the Turks bring against them. Montenegro has 30,000 men, splendid fighters, with twenty-eight guns, and more on the way. The disposable forces of Turkey for coping with the armies of Serbia and Montenegro are 165,000 men and 500 guns. The insurgent forces in the field are estimated at 10,000 men.

A NEW pattern Werdn rifle and a new cartridge have just been adopted in the Austrian Army. The new rifle differs from the model of 1867 in being lighter, and having an improved breech action. The weight is 4.2 kilograms without, and 4.38 kilograms with, the bayonet, in place of 4.7 and 5 kilograms. The barrel is somewhat shorter than that of the old rifle. The charge is 5 grammes of Stein power in place of 4.01 grammes, as in the old piece, and the bullet weighs 24 grammes. It is composed of ninety-two parts lead and eight parts tin. The initial velocity is the same as in the old piece, but the penetration at equal ranges is greater. The old cartridges may be used for the new arm without difficulty.

THE *Malabar*, Indian troop-ship, left Portsmouth for Bombay lately. During her home spell the *Malabar* has been fitted with a couple of automatic ventilators. The invention is of American origin, and is reported to have answered admirably on board the *Osborne*, royal yacht. An air receiver, 6ft. high, and 22in. in diameter, is placed on both sides of the ship and connected with pipes 5in. in diameter. These connecting-pipes are filled with water, and the principle of the contrivance is simply this—that when the vessel rolls at sea the water rushes to starboard and forms a vacuum in the port receiver, into which the foul air of the ship is instantly sucked. On the return-roll the water rushes to port, drives out the air, and leaves a vacuum in the same manner in the starboard receiver.

AN experimental trial of the effect of firing the guns in the Calpe casemates was lately made at Gibraltar. The 9-in. M.L.R. gun, weighing 12 1/2 tons, was used on the occasion. A shot weighing 250lb. and a shell nearly the same weight were fired from it, the latter with a bursting charge of 18lb. of powder. Five blank charges of 30lb. each, the full service charge with common shell, were then fired; afterwards thirteen charges of 50lb. and a battering charge with Palliser chilled shot. The gun was fired at an elevation of eight degrees, and the range reached was 4,000 to 5,000 yards. A large piece of rock in the interior of the casemate was brought down, and in the neighboring houses glass was broken and the ceilings cracked and dislodged, but there was no such destructive effect and wholesale damage to property as had been prophesied.

THE London *Engineer* informs us that the English Admiralty are going to attack the *Devastation* with Whitehead torpedoes, with big charges. The ship is to be fitted with a crinoline of wire netting, suspended on spars projecting from the ship's sides, and it is intended that this netting shall explode the torpedo when 28ft. away from the ship. The editor's view of the matter is that a wire netting is a very doubtful protection. Nothing would be easier than to make an immense breach in it by one torpedo, and to send another through the breach immediately afterwards, always assuming, of course, that the Whitehead torpedo can do the great things it is said to be capable of performing. The Admiralty took the precaution of ordering the experiment to be carried out in tolerably shallow water, so that it will be possible to use divers should the crinoline prove not quite worthy of the reliance placed on it by the authorities.

THE *United Service Gazette* says that two iron field gun carriages which have been fired by a battery of

artillery for the purpose of experiment have been returned to the Royal Carriage Department, Woolwich, and placed on exhibition in the mounting-ground. Although struck a good many times, neither of them is totally disabled. One of them has had a shot through both brackets of the trail, and the most serious injury to the other has been caused by the passage of projectile between the axletree and the limber-box, tearing away part of both. The excellence of the workmanship is established by the fact that not one of the rivets has been started, and the gun detachment, had there been one, would have been in no danger from that source, although they might not have escaped a direct hit. The carriages stood upright at the close of the experiment, and were so far serviceable that they could have fought for three or four rounds, and were, at all events, sufficiently sound to have been carried off the field.

ACCORDING to the *Wiener Presse*, the Austro-Hungarian Government intends to form a new military port on the Adriatic Sea. The town of Sebenico has a safe and roomy harbor, which is easily attainable by steamers. This channel, throughout its own length, is, as it were, hewn out from the rocks which hem it in on both sides, as if the Kerka (which, after the Narenta, is the largest river of Dalmatia) had received from nature a passage through the mountains exclusively for its own use. The Kerka flows into the harbor of Sebenico, and is navigable for large ships and steamers for about twenty kilometres up stream, as far as a well-known waterfall. It forms an important waterway into the interior of the country, which might easily be made of strategical importance. The new military port of Sebenico will be situated just at the spot where the Dalmatian Railway is about to build a large station, which will be of the greatest importance for supplying vessels with the coals obtained from the Sebenico mines. The fortifications for the protection of the passage are of the most extensive and durable character, because provided by nature herself. The military engineers have only to utilise the splendid natural positions at their disposal.

A NEW collision mat has been manufactured in England, twelve feet square, with three thicknesses of canvas. The first sheet is thrummed, the second oiled and dried, the third, or outside, painted and roped around its edges. Inside, the mat is thickly fitted with beackets, that it may be easily secured in its place. The mat was tested at Keyham in the same manner and at the same caisson as the Makaroff mat. The aperture in the caisson was twelve feet down, and eighteen inches square. The same difficulty was experienced in getting the mat in its place as with the Makaroff, and the valve had to be closed before the mat could be fixed. When properly placed it stopped the water to such an extent that the leakage was not more than what a ship could easily clear with her pumps. The cost of this mat is less than that of a Makaroff mat, its efficiency equal, and facilities for being secured in its place superior. It is, therefore, probable that this new mat will be the pattern adopted in the service.

THIS is how a sub-lieutenant of French Infantry lives. His pay is 2,600 francs, or \$520 per annum, and very few French officers of Infantry regiments have more than their pay. He can seldom, in large garrison towns, obtain two rooms under \$100 a year. His food costs him about \$18, and his servant \$3 a month. Thus, he has only about \$170 a year for light, fuel, washing, clothes, etc. Yet he seldom gets into debt, the penalty being so great. Should a sub-lieutenant be reported for being in debt, he loses a year's seniority, and \$200 a year is deducted till he is clear. Marshal Niel was very anxious to introduce messes, and to provide quarters in barracks for officers, but very few would sign the petition to the Assembly sent round by the Minister of War. The subalterns like getting away from the seniors when off duty, for a French officer does not understand dropping his rank when in social intercourse with his juniors. This objection to messes still continues, notwithstanding General de Cissey's anxiety to introduce that institution. Consequently, only in a few crack regiments does it exist, and even in these it does not work harmoniously.

THE *Inflexible*, according to the *United Service Gazette*, is being pushed forward, but will not be ready for launching before the middle of April. A modification has been made in the intended rig of this ship. The masts, which will be of iron, will neither be supported by shrouds nor tripods, but will be securely wedged. The foremast will carry a main-sail, topsail, and topgallant sail, with a jib, and the mizen will carry a topsail and a topgallant sail, with a spanker. The total area of sail will be 18,470 square feet. Messrs. Elder, of Glasgow, the contractors for the engines of the *Inflexible*, have despatched a foreman and a number of workmen to Portsmouth for the purpose of erecting her machinery. Their first work will be to bore through the skin for the introduction of her propeller tubes. The ponderous rudder, which weighs 9 1/2 tons, has been placed *in situ*, the whole being below the load-line of the ship, and thus perfectly protected from the effects of shot and shell in action. The banging and turning of this enormous weight have rendered necessary a new method of attaching it to the rudder-post. Instead of moving upon the ordinary pintles and braces, the rudder is made to rest partially upon double

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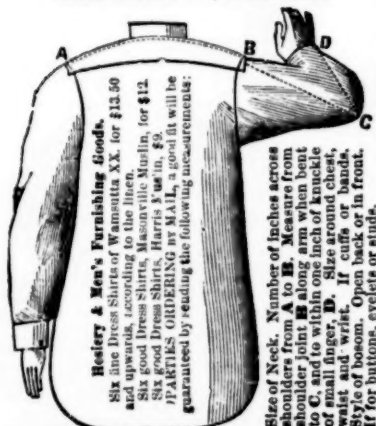
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